The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,113 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1944 Price 15 Sen

BIG ROLE SEEN FOR INDO-CHINA IN PUSHING WAR

Will Play Key Part With Setting Up of Food Control Body, Boosted Production

ECONOMICALLY STABLE

Relations With Japan Greatly Strengthened With Rice Agreements of January 5

Domei

SAIGON, January 31.—With the establishment of a foodstuff-control organ, and the increased production of rice, salt, and rubber, as well as with the realization of economic stability by means of checking the surge of inflation, French Indo-China will play a vital role in the prosecution of the current war as an integral part of Greater East Asia.

Economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China have been greatly strengthened due to the agreements reached on January 5 pertaining to rice shipments to Japan by French Indo China. As to the shipment of other commodities, some mutual understanding is expected to be reached very soon.

With a view to increasing the rice shipments to Japan, the Cereal Committee, which is the highest foodstuff-control organ, was recently invested with the power to monopolize the buying, transportation, and selling of rice and corn in the two main foodstuff producing districts, Cochin-China and Cambodia. At the same time the control on cereal products in the Tongking area was strengthened with the installation of the Foodstuff Control Cooperative in Hanoi in whose favor the former cooperative in Haiphong was dissolved. Thus, every available measure has been taken in order to encourage the shipment of foodstuffs to Japan.

Rubber Output Steady

As to the production of rubber, the regular output of 80,000 tons is being maintained as in pre-war days, despite the fact that all foreign trade was stopped upon the commencement of the current war. In accordance with the policy of the government, the price of rubber has been stabilized. The government has also allowed a four per cent increase in the production of rubber of which three-fourths were placed under the direct control of the Rubber Bureau of the government.

The Rubber Bureau was inaugurated in 1934 as an international organ, but its activities were completely ignored in pre-war days. This same Bureau with some improvement is to play a vital role in all matters concerning rubber production, including planting and shipments.

The French Indo-China government authorities are now especially concentrating their efforts toward the increased production of salt. Two hundred thousand tons have been produced annually of which 150,000 tons have been consumed within the country while the remainder has been shipped to other countries. However, due to unfavorable weather, the output last year did not reach the annual figure. By exercising further efforts the government is planning to increase the salt production this year. Due to favorable weather conditions, the production of salt in Cochin-China, the main salt-producing district, has been proved successful.

More Tires Planned

In the industrial sphere, no new enterprise has been undertaken, but the manufacture of tires for trucks is to be conducted on a larger scale. The manufacture of a substitute for cement is going on successfully with the prospect of increasing the output soon.

A revision of the tax system in accordance with the government ordinance issued on December 9 of last year, is to be put into effect from this year. The levying of taxes on land, trade, and income, in conformity with this new ordinance, will bring in the necessary revenue which was hitherto obtained through foreign trade

A further control on loans by the Bank of Indo-China in parallel with the issuance of government bonds and lottery on a larger scale, will check the surge of inflation. The expansion of currency surpassing the circulation of XX/hundred million

(Continued on Page 2)

Over 100 Men Finish Training to Foster Trade With South

A total of 114 men who will play an active part in Japan's trade with the South completed their 40-day training at the Hirochi Institute, Chiba Prefecture, Tuesday. The occasion was marked by a ceremony attended by officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and others. In addition to intensive physical training, the trainees were given lessons in the Malaian language and lectures on the South. Eleven of these men have already been granted travel permits, while the others are scheduled to leave for the South shortly. The training was given under the sponsorship of the Japan Trade Society.

NIPPON DIPLOMATS STICKING TO SOFIA

Undauntedly Continue Work in Devastated City Though Government Moves

In spite of the terrific bombing raid carried out on Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, by Anglo-American warplanes on January 10, which caused the Bulgarian Government and other foreign Embassies and Legations in the city to take refuge in a nearby town, Yoshio Noguchi, third secretary in the Japanese Legation, and another staff member are still staying in the devastated Metropolis dauntlessly continuing the diplomatic tasks assigned to them, according to reports reaching the Foreign Office.

The January 10 air raid on Sofia, it is learned, was particularly severe as 350 enemy bombers escorted by 150 fighters rained a total of 1,000 tons of bombs on the old capital with the population of about 220,000. As a result of the devastating attack, a large majority of the buildings and houses in the capital had been made uninhabitable for the winter and the Bulgarian Government and all the foreign diplomatic offices were forced to take refuge in a certain town 20 miles from the city.

All the destruction and devastation notwithstanding, Secretary Noguchi and another official in the Japanese Legation are reported to be sticking to their "battle positions," continuing their arduous labors on assigned duties.

It may be recalled in this connection that when Helsinki, capital of Finland, was subjected to severe air attacks by Soviet air forces at the time of the Soviet-Finnish conflict in 1939 and the Finnish Government as well as all foreign diplomatic offices took shelter in a nearby town, the Japanese Legation was the last to leave the city and the first to return. The Finnish public, it is recalled, showered praise on the Japanese officials for their courage and deep sense of duty.

PROVINCE OF HWAIHAI SET BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Structure Consists of Four Departments Headed by Governor Ho Peng-chu

Domei

HSUCHOW, February 1.—Hwaihai Province has been established by the National Government of China, Nanking. The new province is located northwest of Kiangsu Province. Its administration has begun today with the appointment of Ho Peng-chu as first Governor of Hwaihai and of other executive officials under him. The structure of the new provincial government follows:

Four Departments namely the Administration, Education, Economic and Construction Departments, and four Boards including Welfare, Police, Propaganda and Sanitation, and three Bureaus namely Economic, Social Welfare and Prohibition of Smoking are placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor.

The business matters of the Departments, Boards and Bureaus are to be entrusted to directors and chiefs of respective offices.

The area to be placed under the control of the new Provincial Government has not been yet decided, so that for the time being the present Su-Hwai District including one city and 21 prefectures are to be controlled by the Provincial Government.

REICH GENERAL SEES SMASHING OF FOE FORCES

Commander Melzer of German Troops Discounts Bridge-Heads South of Rome

GLAD ENEMY HAS COME

New Front Described as 'New Graveyard' for Anti-Axis Armies

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ROME, January 28 (Delayed).—"The fact that the enemy has opened a new battlefield south of Rome affords Germany a golden opportunity to smash the foe into one bloody pulp," declared General Melzer, commander of the Reich forces in defense of Rome, in an interview with this correspondent today.

The Anglo-American forces that have invaded the coast south of Rome are being reinforced daily, so much so that German sources estimate that they have been doubled during the past week. How will the new front develop? What will be Rome's fate? These are questions attracting keen interest today. And what is the Reich attitude toward the new development? To get an answer to these questions, I called on General Melzer today.

The Reich military sources attach no importance at all to the fact that the enemy has built bridgeheads near Rome.

Reich Commander Confident

"We are mighty glad that the enemy has come at last," the Reich defender of Rome began. "Both we and the enemy owe a debt of gratitude to Marshal Badoglio. The enemy owes his incursion into Salerno and his present landing operations to Badoglio. We owe it to Badoglio to catch the enemy at his own game and earn huge war exploits at one stroke."

I then put this question:

"At the time of the enemy's landing in Salerno, the Reich forces, in order to protect the comrade units in the Calabria area, had to put up such counter-offensive as to pit tanks against British warships for over 10 days before the total German force was withdrawn to the Volturno river line. Do not the enemy's new bridgeheads affect the southern front?"

The General assured me that the new battlefield has absolutely nothing to do with the southern front. They are entirely separate fronts. What is more, the General pointed out, the Littoria sector contains far more marshy lands than does Salerno, so that the enemy will be seriously hindered in his actions, while the German forces can fight in any way they like. The emergence of the new enemy bridgeheads can have no effect on the southern front, the defender of Rome repeated, adding: "Not one soldier will be withdrawn."

General Melzer went on to emphasize that, with the whole area between Cassino and Pescara a veritable mountainous region, the enemy is practically precluded from advancing further north.

"I understand you to mean, then, that Germany's war of defense in Italy is being fought not for local successes but for the wholesale annihilation of the enemy, for sweeping war exploits," I asked him to make sure.

Enemy Hit Hard

"Exactly" said the General. "We have been scoring continually recently. For instance, an enemy division on the southern front has already lost 55 per cent of its strength, and the enemy seems to be hard pressed for replenishment. By opening a new front south of Rome at such a time, the enemy is giving us a golden opportunity to smash him to one bloody pulp."

The new front, in General Melzer's words, is a "new graveyard for the enemy." The entire German force is full of hope.

"Isn't there any danger of a baptism of enemy fire?" I asked.

"I've ordered a suit!" he replied with a smile, adding, "Don't you worry!"

When will the German general attack be opened? How soon can the Reich throw the enemy invasion forces deep into the bottom of the Mediterranean? Of course, not even General Melzer can predict at present.

Changing the subject, the Reich commander asked me about the war

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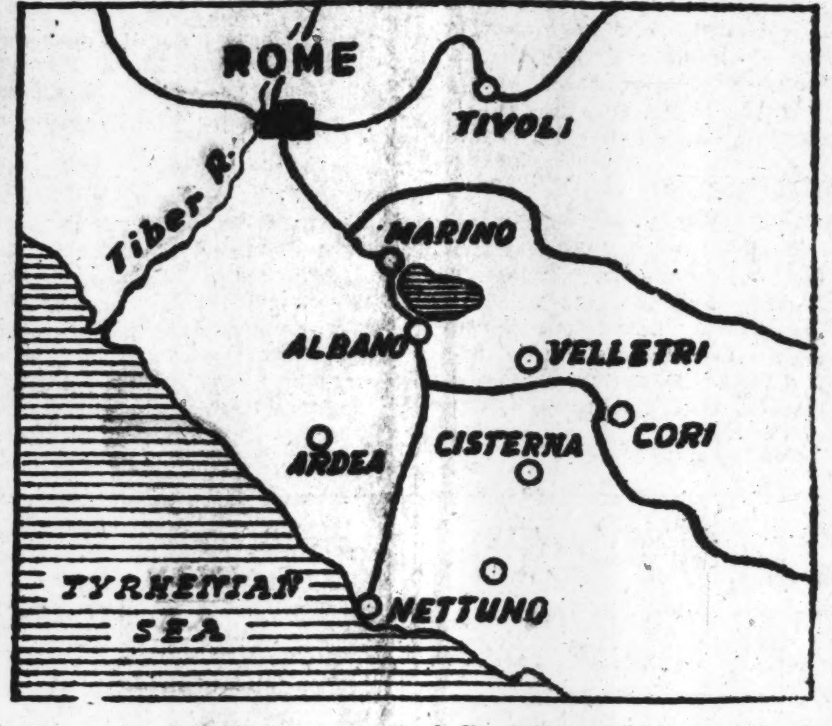
German Forces Confident



The Anglo-American forces, including those which landed at Nettuno, staging operations at present in an attempt to capture Rome are in for annihilation at the hands of the defending Reich armies, according to an interview Asahi's Rome correspondent obtained with Commander Melzer of the Reich forces defending the former Italian capital.

ACTIVITY RESUMED AT DNIEPER SECTOR

Soviets on Offensive; Germans Close Ring Around Russians Near Progrebitsche

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—The Red Army resumed the offensive at the Dnieper Bend and the comparative quiet that prevailed over the southern sector of the Eastern Front for a long time again gave place to brisk activity.

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent, on January 31 reported on the situation in this sector as follows:

1. The fighting in the Crimea abated to some extent on January 30. West of Zaporoije and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, the Soviets effected surprise attacks and were successful in penetrating the first-line positions of the German forces. The German reserve forces quickly met the attackers, and checked their advance.

2. Northwest of Kirovograd the German troops, supported with tank units, suddenly sprang into action. They made a deep dent in the Soviet lines and inflicted damage on the defenders.

3. Southwest of Cherkassy and southeast of Belaya Zerkov the Red Army used a powerful mechanized force to break through the German positions. By employing alternately counter-attacks and strategic retreats, the Germans completely frustrated the Soviet attempt.

Meanwhile, the German forces have practically annihilated the Soviets who have been surrounded for three days south of Progrebitsche. While the fighting was going on, the Soviets brought up two tank brigades. These made a move to save the forces surrounded by Germans. After a fierce fight they were routed after having suffering heavy losses.

AUSSIE-NEW ZEALAND PACT CRITICIZED BY AMERICANS

Is Claimed Harmful to United States Interests; Hull Sees Press on Issue

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Indications that a new clash is about to break out between the United States on the one hand, and Australia and New Zealand on the other, were seen in the criticism made by certain Americans that the recent agreement signed between Australia and New Zealand at Canberra was harmful to American interests, it is reported.

In regard to this problem, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, is reported today to have told reporters that he believed that the agreement did not have any points which might prove harmful to American interests.

However, it is also reported that Hull will confer with representatives of Australia and New Zealand in the near future.

REICH TO AID SPAIN IN CASE OF EMBARGO

Jordana Promised German Assistance by Envoy; Anglo-U.S. Pressure Mounts

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Reassurance was given by the German Ambassador to Spain during an interview with Spanish Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Jordana, on January 29, that in the event of the anti-Axis countries placing an embargo on exports to Spain, Germany is ready to supply her with the necessary materials, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

The report also disclosed that the United States Ambassador to Spain, Carlton J. H. Hayes, conferred with Count Jordana yesterday expressing dissatisfaction with Spain's continued policy of neutrality.

There has been a marked increase in the pressure exerted by the United States and Britain against Spain since the Spanish Foreign Minister clarified the policy of neutrality adopted by the Spanish Government in the course of an interview with the Arriba, organ of the Falangist Party.

The U.S. Government began by stopping oil exports to Spain. During the weekend British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, met General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State. This was followed by a meeting between Carlton J. H. Hayes and Count Jordana. Then came the hurried return of Spanish Ambassador to Britain, the Duke of Alba, to Madrid. These activities have combined to engender a tense atmosphere within diplomatic circles.

Britain and the U.S., in their machinations against the Spanish Government, seem to be using as a lever the fact of the Spanish volunteer army fighting on the Eastern Front. They are also citing the presence of Italian vessels detained in Spanish ports, activities of German nationals in Spanish territories and the German-Spanish economic agreement.

British Ambassador Hoare in his meeting with General Franco, according to a report current here, pointed out to the Spanish Head of State that the United States and Britain had similar views concerning the neutrality of Spain and put the sentiment of the two countries in the following terms:

"In the absence of a rapid improvement in the situation it will be necessary for the United States and Britain to reconsider the attitude they have hitherto adopted toward Spain."

Manchou Vice-Governors

Domei

HSINKING, February 1.—A provincial vice-governors meeting was held at the State Council Hall today beginning at 9 a.m. in the presence of Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui and Rokuzo Takabe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the State Council.

Prof. Mochizuki Dies

Shigeo Mochizuki, professor of electrical engineering at Osaka University, passed away Tuesday at the Osaka University hospital at the age of 49.

BITTER BATTLE SAID GOING ON IN MARSHALLS

Details Not Yet Received, Admiral Shimada Avers At Diet Meeting

FIGHTING SINCE JAN. 30

Navy Minister Predicts 1943 Shipbuilding Record Will Be Doubled This Year

Severe fighting has been in progress in the Marshall Islands since January 30, although no details are available other than the report issued on Monday because communication with the Marshalls is not as quick as with other theaters of war, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada explained at the afternoon plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee on Tuesday.

The explanation was made in reply to an urgent interpellation, moved for by Naoshi Ohara (Dowakai) and seconded by Viscount Jiromaru Ito (Kenkyukai). Mr. Ohara asked to know the situation in the Marshall Group subsequent to the enemy attack on January 30.

The Navy Minister's reply follows:

"Since January 30, the enemy has been staging a counter-offensive against the Marshall Group by mobilizing air units and other forces. Fighting has been going on on Monday and Tuesday. As the battle is in its midst, there is a lack of communication. Again, reports from the Marshall Islands do not come as quickly as from elsewhere. In short, we are unable to give you further reports than that issued on Monday. I wish you to understand that a severe combat is in progress since Sunday."

Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, at Tuesday's plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee, assured the legislators that in the current year Japan's shipbuilding will be twice as much as last year's record.

Admiral Shimada's statement was made in reply to an interpellation by Viscount Makoto Kawase, Kenkyukai on the actual conditions of shipbuilding.

"Construction of iron vessels is of prime importance in wartime," declared the Navy Minister, "and both the enemy and our country are exerting their utmost efforts to build more ships.

"Thanks to the vigorous endeavors and cooperation offered by various quarters concerned, our shipbuilding program is progressing apace according to schedule. I can confidently assure you that this year's record will be doubled over last year's."

Highest Priority Given

Pointing out that increased transportation capacity is of basic importance for all sorts of wartime activities, Admiral Shimada stated that the Government has given the highest priority to the shipbuilding industry. That was the reason, he explained, why the Navy had taken over a part of the iron-vessel building program.

The Navy Minister opined that Japan's seacraft production for this year will be twice as much as 1943's record, although exact estimates in that regard he said could not be disclosed before Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister Without Portfolio and Administrative Inspector, who is at present conducting a large-scale inspection at various munitions plants and shipyards, ends his task and submits his reports.

"We are exerting our utmost," Admiral Shimada concluded, "to realize our set goal in shipbuilding, maintaining close connection with every circle concerned."

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, revealed in the course of the same session that the foreign students now studying in Japan will be so guided that they might become able leaders of their respective countries and cooperate with Japan.

Minister Aoki's statement to that effect was made in reply to an interpellation by Viscount Michiharu Mishima, Kenkyukai, as to how the Government was going to guide and

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Government Ready Always to Bolster Diplomatic Service

The Government is prepared to appoint able persons interested in foreign affairs in its diplomatic service, declared Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at the settlement committee of the House of Representatives Tuesday in answer to a question put by Masanosuke Ikeda, Yamagata. Mr. Matsumoto said: "Japan attaches much importance to Spain and Turkey in that they may be regarded as a barometer for surveying the international situation. We have not the slightest idea to weather the present international storm by the present staff members of the Foreign Office alone, but would like to borrow the services of those who are able to work effectively in international affairs from various quarters."

YANK OFFICER SEES HEAVIER U.S. LOSSES

Lucas, Who Participated in Gilberts Fight, Describes Murderous Attack of Japanese

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Calling attention again to the appalling losses the Americans suffered in the recent operations at Gilbert Islands against the Japanese, Sub-Lieutenant Jim Lucas, who took part in those operations as a member of the U.S. Marines Press Corps, warned that further great sacrifices are in store for the Americans, it is reported from New York.

Lucas declared that the Japanese cross-fire in the Gilberts was "muderous" and said that his party was able to reach the shore on the second day of the operations. "The Japanese fired from the two capes which jutted out embracing the landing point and from a point 600 yards from the shore, the marines were mowed down," he stated.

Lucas described a scene of utter chaos, saying that he saw wounded marines lifting their arms out of the water in a pitiful effort not to drown but that he and his men could do nothing to help their drowning comrades. "It will be the worst thing possible for the public to think complacently that we will not have to pay such sacrifices any more. We have to expect greater sacrifices hereafter," he pointed out.

King Brags Again

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—The American battleship, Missouri, of 45,000 tons, was launched on Saturday in Brooklyn, New York.

During the launching ceremony, Admiral Joseph Ernest King, Chief of the U.S. Naval Operations, and Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, declared that 1944 is the year of offensive and warned that the anti-Axis forces are expected to pay hitherto unprecedented sacrifices.

King also claimed that the United States navy now has 23 battleships, and that ten of them are of the newest type.

U.S. Cruisers Repaired

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—With repairs finally having been completed, the American heavy cruisers, Minneapolis and New Orleans, have recently returned to service, the United States Navy Department announced on Sunday, it is reported from Washington.

The vessels are sister ships of 10,000 tons each. It is recalled that both these ships were severely damaged by the Japanese Navy in fighting in the waters near Guadalcanal toward the end of 1942.

Barely escaping being sent to the bottom, the two cruisers were towed back to the United States to be repaired. According to an announcement made by the U.S. Navy Department, the Minneapolis, at that time, was the flagship of a task force made up of five heavy cruisers and carried aboard her commander of the force, Rear-Admiral Carlton Leitz.

It is said that the vessel was subjected to the assault of a Japanese destroyer squadron and set ablaze. Flames enwrapped the ship from her water line to her upper parts and she listed so heavily that all hopes were abandoned for a time.

The New Orleans was also hit during the early stages of the fighting by a torpedo. Her magazine and gasoline tanks exploded and this

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9 PLANES LOST BY FOE IN RAIDS ON NEW GUINEA

Our Forces Foil Enemy Attempts By Downing 5 in Hansa Sector, 4 at Alexis

CAPE GUMBI ENEMY ROUTED

260 Are Killed by Nippon Troops In Fukawng Area on Burma-India Border

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 1.—A formation of 24 enemy planes, consisting of B-25's and P-23's, attempted to attack our positions in the Hansa sector on New Guinea Island on the morning of January 30. Ground Units of the Japanese Forces quickly intercepted them, shooting down five B-25 bombers and repulsed all the others. In this combat, the loss on our side was two tugboats, which were damaged.

On the morning of January 31, another formation of 22 enemy aircraft, comprising B-26's, P-40's and P-39's, came attacking Alexis, north of Madang, New Guinea Island. The Imperial Japanese Ground Units shot down four of the raiders, including one B-26 and three P-40's, with intense anti-aircraft gunfire. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Cape Gumbi Foe Routed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 1.—Furious fighting raged for about 14 hours at Cape Gumbi on New Guinea Island on January 28 when a powerful enemy unit, about 200 in number, equipped with 10 odd guns, advanced in the neighborhood of our positions.

At 3:30 a.m. on January 28, the enemy troops attempted to penetrate into the left bank of the Motto River, about 10 kilometers west of Cape Gumbi. Promptly intercepting them, the Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces vigorously attacked them, dealing them a tremendous blow. The enemy was routed after a severe battle lasting more than 14 hours.

Another company of enemy troops, about 100 strong, came attacking, crossing the Motto River, but were defeated by the fierce counter-attack immediately launched by our Ground Units. In these battles, the enemy left about 70 bodies behind. The war trophies captured by our side were one trench-mortar and 15 rifles. The Japanese loss was 10-odd killed or wounded.

Routed in Fukawng Sector

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—Enemy troops which came attacking the area of the Bagik River in the Fukawng sector, Burma-India border, on January 26, were routed by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the area. The loss dealt to the enemy was about 260 killed while our casualties were about 60 killed or wounded.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS IN JAVA SHOWS INCREASE

Authorities Expect Record Enrolment of 1,000,000 Children This Year

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 31.—The commencement of Java's new grammar school year is expected to witness the enrolment of over 1,000,000 first-year pupils as against 990,000 last year.

In order to cope with the increase, the authorities are pushing preparations to open a large number of additional class rooms and appoint 1,500 new teachers.

School attendance has been sharply rising ever since the advent of the Japanese Administration. Last year's school entrants represent a record of 70 per cent of the total of 1,260,000 children coming into school age.

Kishi Discusses Metal Price

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was convoked Tuesday noon and after a report was made by [illegible] Minister Nobusuke Kishi concerning the price for light metals, it [illegible] journed at 12:30 p.m.—Domei.

FOE SAID WATCHING DIET DEVELOPMENT

Speeches of Prime Minister, Foreign and Asia Affairs Heads Attract Attention

The utterances of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at the current session of the Imperial Diet are attracting keen attention in the enemy countries, reports Domei.

The enemy's interest is focussed on the following five points, the news agency reveals:

1. The inseparable relations between Japan and Germany.
2. Japan's preparedness for a long war.
3. Japan's Greater East Asia policy.
4. The commodity situation in Japan.
5. Declaration of Japan's intention to retaliate against the enemy's bestial acts.

In regard to the first point, the New York Herald Tribune in its article of January 25 had the following to say:

"From the very beginning, Japan and Germany have been one and the same enemy to us. The fact has been reiterated by the Japanese Prime Minister. It has become increasingly patent, therefore, that to defeat Germany is to defeat Japan."

Alarmed at Japan's preparedness for a long war, the press in the enemy countries is again sounding the tocsin, "Don't give Japan time."

The third point has elicited the following comment by the Ta Kung Pao, the Chungking organ, which quotes statements by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister and the Home Minister:

"Japan says that the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is the keynote of her East Asia policy. The policy is calculated to enable Japan to help herself freely to the manpower and resources of East Asia."

In regard to the fourth point, the enemy press is talking as if there was a famine in Japan.

The fifth point has aroused the greatest repercussion. Totally ignoring his own brutal acts, the enemy has been shouting from the housetops, "The Japanese attacked hospital ships!"

SHIFT IN PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

Rear-Admiral Komazawa Named Director of Institute For Naval Engineering

Accompanying the transfer of Rear-Admiral Yasuo Yasuba, a director of the Department of Naval Materials and Technical Affairs, to the Institute for Naval Engineering, Rear-Admiral Katsumi Komazawa, of the Kure Naval Arsenal, has been appointed his successor, according to a communique of the Navy Ministry issued at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique said:

"Orders were issued today for the following appointments:

"Rear-Admiral Katsumi Komazawa as director of the Department of Naval Materials and Technical Affairs. His predecessor, Rear-Admiral Yasuo Yasuba has been transferred to the Institute for Naval Engineering.

"Rear-Admiral Yasuro Tanaka as director of the Naval Air Headquarters;

"Captain Zenjiro Shibata as head of the Takao personnel department;

"Captain Eizaburo Yamaguchi as head of the Chinkai naval personnel department."

Rear-Admiral Komazawa was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914 and in 1926 was commissioned as lieutenant-commander and placed in command of a submarine. In 1932, he was promoted to the rank of commander and served as an instructor at the Naval Submarine School. In 1937, he obtained his captaincy and in 1942 was promoted to rear-admiral. In September last year, he was appointed to the Kure Naval Arsenal.

Rear-Admiral Yasuro Tanaka was born in Nagasaki. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1914 he was made lieutenant-commander in 1926, commander in 1932 and captain in 1937. In the following April he was appointed to a position in a branch office of the Naval Aero-technical Arsenal and in May was promoted to rear-admiral.

New Kirin Mayor Named

In a reshuffle of its personnel, the Manchoukuo Government announced on Tuesday the appointment of Mayor of Kirin, Li Pao-hwa, as Chief of the Civil Life Bureau of Jehol Province, replacing Chang Tzu-chuan, who will occupy the mayoralty of Kirin, according to a Domei report.

Big Role Seen For Indo-China In Pushing War

(Continued from Page 1)

piastres was greatly feared, but through the utmost efforts of the government authorities, the vicious tendency toward inflation was checked. The government plans to issue 45,000,000 piastre paper currency this year, which is fifty per cent more than that of previous years, but with the absorption of hard money and the withdrawal of the demolished paper money now in circulation, the increased issuance of paper money will not cause inflation.

The demand for piastres by Japanese companies here has greatly increased along with the bolstering up of their activities.

In the economic field the activities of the Yokohama Specie Bank will be further invigorated.

JUGOSLAV PROBLEM TROUBLING BRITAIN

Threatens to Stop Recognizing Mikhailovich as War Minister Of Exile Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—With relations between the puppet Jugoslav Government in exile at Cairo and the Communist regime of Tito Brozovich having been critically strained as a result of the British move after the Moscow Conference to support the Tito regime, the British Government now apparently intends to sponsor a meeting at Alexandria with a view to adjusting the relations between the two regimes, according to the Cairo correspondent of the Observer.

The correspondent said that the dissatisfaction of the anti-Axis forces against War Minister General Draja Mikhailovich of the Jugoslav Government in exile had reached its height and that it was believed possible that they would stop recognizing him as commander of the Jugoslav "Patriots' Army." However, there is the possibility that Mikhailovich might beat them to the draw and wreck the coming meeting, he said.

The anti-Axis forces are dissatisfied with Mikhailovich on two points, the Observer correspondent stated. One is that Mikhailovich has refused to accept any proposal made by the anti-Axis concerning fighting in Jugoslavia and the other is that he has refused to recognize Tito.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the refugee Polish Government recently proposed a mutual aid pact to the Soviet Government and was refused. Concerning this, the diplomatic correspondent of the Observer commented that it was a late card played by the refugee government in order to counter the development of the Tito regime. He said that it was clear that the Soviet Government was taking a cautious attitude in its dealings with the refugee government in view of the situation inside Jugoslavia.

U.S. FACES DIFFICULTIES IN MAKING 'ERSATZ' RUBBER

Wall Street Journal Discloses Failure of Factories to Turn Out Goods From Petroleum

Special

LISBON, January 31.—Synthetic rubber making from petroleum is proving much more difficult than expected, the Wall Street Journal declared today, it is reported from Washington.

The paper reported that three-quarters of the present production is taken from an alcohol base and that alcohol also has to be used to produce 30,000,000 tires for passenger automobiles in the full production program of this year.

The journal gave the following reasons for the failure of synthetic rubber production from petroleum: (1) the construction of plants making synthetic rubber from petroleum is delayed by the controversy last year over priorities for high octane gasoline facilities versus rubber facilities; (2) the delay caused by shortages of recording instruments, compressor and valves; (3) increased Government requirements for aviation gasoline deprive synthetic rubber plants of butylenes used in making both products; and (4) the operating difficulties encountered in transferring production from pilot plants to large-scale plants.

New Program Adopted

The Transportation and Communications Ministry has decided to put into effect a program for the enhancement of emergency increase and repair of wooden ships beginning February 1 and ending on March 31.

FOE MACHINATIONS TURN TOWARD SPAIN

Anglo-Americans Doing Everything Possible to Entice Franco Into Their Camp

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Subterfuge and intrigue directed by the anti-Axis Powers toward Spain in an endeavor to entice that country into their camp are glaringly disclosed by the Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz. The paper writes:

"The British press has recently assumed an attitude against Spain and General Francisco Franco which is attracting considerable attention. Leading London papers are infusing into their outbursts both invectives and acidity and at which even the representative of the Basler Nachrichten, a paper with strong democratic leanings, expressed surprise. He cabled from London that the Duke of Alba, Spain's Ambassador to London, would return to Madrid to report and hold discussions with his government. If he were to report on the attitude of the British press, the Spanish press attache in London who had to compile the report, would be extremely embarrassed. The press attache would be compelled to state that almost the entire British press is reminding Spain of her dependence upon the goodwill of the anti-Axis governments. He would also have to add that this was one of the friendliest hints and that very bitter attacks against the Franco Government could be read in certain of the less moderate publications.

"The London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten referred to what he termed the unwritten law which deters the British press from criticizing the chief of a foreign state in political polemics. Obviously therefore the recent press attacks against the government of General Franco have been made with the approval of official quarters in London and are decidedly of a most provocative nature. There is hardly any doubt that the British Government identifies itself with the attitude of the British press.

"Major Anthony Eden, Britain's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, reflected the British attitude toward Spain in a highly provocative announcement in the House of Commons. The United States has also seconded the views of their partner. The U.S. magazine Time, in its December edition, announced that the State Department forbade the import of a large consignment of Spanish olive oil into the United States although olive oil was urgently needed.

"There is no need to dwell on the numerous unfounded accusations and insinuations of the British and American press directed against the character of Spain's neutrality. All that need be said in this regard has already been voiced by Count Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, in his statement made to Arriba. There is much more than Spain's neutrality involved in the anti-Axis attacks against General Franco, namely the independent policy of Spain itself.

"Is not the British interference in Spain's internal affairs a direct violation of all the principles which Britain herself so strongly advocated and to uphold which she declares she is waging their present war? The Spaniards elected General Franco and expressed their willingness to adhere to the Falangist renewal of the state. For this they have engaged in a war which was one of the most cruel in the history of Europe. Through constant pressure against the Franco regime, Britain is aiming at a revolution within Spain. If she succeeds the only people who would benefit are the Bolsheviks.

"It is not by chance that the British paper, News Chronicle, is the first to publish a detailed report on the organization of Spanish groups in opposition to the Franco regime.

It is also well known that leading personalities of the anti-Franco Government such as Negrin, Alvarez de Vayo and others have moved from exile in the United States to French North Africa with the consent of Britain and America.

"A whispering campaign, started by the British Embassy in Madrid, promised the re-establishment of the people's front regime with Anglo-American support but this has not prevented the British from promising at the same time to conservative circles the reintroduction of monarchy which she favors.

"For years it has been England's policy to weaken Spain. Spain is the strongest power guarding access to the Mediterranean and so long as that access remains in British hands, Britain's policy will always be to work for a weak Spain.

"General Franco made Spain stronger than any government before him since the days of the Spanish golden century and Falangist Spain and its internal new order are the roots of this strength. It is Britain's aim to eliminate the founder of this order as well as the order itself. The Spanish people have gone through a terrible civil war and they fully realize that if the British and American machinations succeed, a second civil war, more horrible than the first, would follow. They also know that such a war would not only mean the end of Spain as a European power but the very existence of the Spanish people would be destroyed.

"The only means of combatting Spain's Bolshevization is to concentrate all national forces in the hands of the state leader. Only in this way can Spain's freedom and independence be assured. Fully aware of the danger, the Spanish people and state leaders have taken all necessary precautions and are facing the future with determination and courage."

Murals by Famous Painters to Immortalize Battles Fought 2 Years Ago in Malai Area

Murals which will immortalize the memorable battles in the Malai area will be painted on the walls of the former golf clubhouse in the precincts of the Shonan Shrine by some prominent painters who accompanied the Japanese Forces in the Singapore campaign, it is reported by the Asahi.

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore, former British bastion in East Asia, mural paintings will be dedicated to the Shonan Shrine where thousands of fallen-heroes are deified. The Shrine stands on the hill of Bukit Timah where fierce battles were fought two years ago.

Ever since the fall of Singapore General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malai Area, had ardently hoped to immortalize the achievement of Japanese officers and men who dedicated their lives to the cause of the nation, by means of having the actual operations depicted on walls.

After thorough deliberations, the Japanese Military Administration at Malai has chosen the former golf clubhouse to use it as a memorial hall after remodelling it. Sixteen noted artists were chosen to undertake that enormous task of painting war pictures on the walls of the memorial hall, including Shin Kurihara, of the Nika Artists' Society, Tsuguji Fujita, Saburo Miyamoto, Kenichi Nakamura, Ryohei Koiso, Konosuke Tamura, Usaburo Ihara, Junkichi Mukai, Takeshi Nakayama, Gengetsu Yazawa, Tono Shimizu, Goro Tsuruta, Ryushi Kawabata, Kenji Yoshioka, and Toyoshiro Fukuda.

The subjects of the mural include the "Battle of Bakli" by Mr. Fujita, "Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Malai hurrying on to the Ford Motorcar Factory" by Mr. Miyamoto, the "Crossing of the Johore Strait" by Mr. Kurihara, and many others relating with the activities of the engineering corps, communication operators, and tank units as well as the jungle warfare.

P.I. STOCK-RAISING DUE FOR EXPANSION

Production of By-Products Being Encouraged; Stock Farms Also Restocked

Domei

MANILA, January 31.—In parallel with the agricultural expansion program, authorities have taken steps for the development of the stock-raising industry in the Philippines in order to obtain self-sufficiency not only in draft animals but in stockfarm products as well.

In connection with the need for beasts of burden for farm work, measures have been adopted against unnecessary slaughter of cows and carabaos (water buffalo) which constitute the island's beasts of burden used for plowing land as well as for transportation.

The stockyards of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in Marula in the suburbs of Manila is always packed with young draft animals purchased by the Government for resale to farmers who could use them for agricultural purposes.

On the other hand, while encouraging the live-stock industry important by-products are not being neglected. One of the objectives of the live-stock industry promotion program is the supplying of industrial needs with not only meat and dairy products, but skins, hides and other similar articles. The establishment of factories for the utilization of waste products of slaughtered live-stock such as glue, bonemeal and others are planned.

Restocking and expansion of different stock farms as well as breeding stations are also contemplated in order to rehabilitate the stock-raising industry.

Bitter Battle Said Going on In Marshalls

(Continued from Page 1)

teach the foreign students from various countries in East Asia.

"Guiding principles were decided upon at a recent Cabinet meeting for inviting promising youths from various regions and for making them able men who will contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia," declared Mr. Aoki.

"We intend to guide them in such a manner that these young students, during their stay here, will thoroughly understand what Japan really is and, after their return to their respective countries, will become capable leaders and cooperate with us. In this connection, I solicit the public's tender care and understanding for the foreign students."

Java to Plant Tea

Domei

BANDOENG, January 31.—Great strides are expected in the tea industry of Priangan Province, as authorities recently declared void the Dutch prohibition imposed on the manufacture of "Teh Hidjau" or native green tea by native inhabitants of the Province. It was also decided to permit the marketing of green tea to other provinces. Garoet Prefecture alone will be able to send to outside provinces 6,000 kilograms or green tea.

Turkey Deports Domei Scribe

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Zenichi Oda, Domei News Agency's special correspondent stationed in Istanbul, was ordered deported from the country by the Turkish Government which found fault with his report concerning the resignation of the Turkish Chief of General Staff Field Marshal Fevzi Cakmak.

DIET MEMBERS PLAN TO AID WAR EFFORTS

Resolution to Unify Various National Movements to Be Presented to House

A resolution for unifying the various existing national movements will be sent to the secretariat of the House of Representatives on February 3 by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (Yokusankai) to be brought up in the plenary session of the House on February 7.

To simplify and strengthen the various existing national movements has become the main current of opinions among Diet members, and those members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Associations who have come to see the necessity of unifying the scattered efforts of different organizations in the central and provincial areas so that the morale of the people may be expectably uplifted will gather in Lobby No. 4 of the Diet building Thursday afternoon to adopt the resolution to be sent to the House.

The Yokusankai will probably not recognize the resolution as an independent resolution but will embody its substance in a resolution to be presented by the Association as a whole.

The text of the resolution in question follows:

"Let it be resolved that the existing national movements shall be reorganized and renovated into a unified movement in keeping with the grim and intense fighting going on at the front, so as to turn it into a system capable of waging the decisive war ahead, and that the same movement shall develop to the highest pitch the political strength of the people and thereby overthrow our enemies, the United States and Britain."

The sponsors of the resolution number 24, including Seijun Ando, Katsu Kawasaki, Eijiro Kondo, Naotake Tsuzaki, Torataro Kimura and Heinei Sakaguchi.

Reich General Sees Smashing Of Foe Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

situation in the Southwestern Pacific. "A most clever stratagem" was his comment on Japan's strategy of making preparations during the past two years.

"While in Berlin," the Reich General went on, "I studied with Japanese officers Japan's strategy in the War of Greater East Asia. I was particularly impressed with the reduction of Singapore. Our war policy in Italy is entirely identical to yours. As you say, victory or defeat is decided in the last five minutes. We are bending low over preparations for the last moment."

General Meizer was replete with confidence.

GIRLS TO WORK IN FACTORY

150 High School Volunteers Enter Electric Firm

A ceremony to receive 150 high school girls who are to work in a factory attached to the Mitsubishi Electric Machine Company was held at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the factory. These volunteers, with ages ranging from 18 to 25 include graduates from the Komyo-ryo, metropolitan First Girls High School, Tokiwamatsu, Keisen Aoyama Gakuin, Iwasa Girls High School and the Young Women's Christian Association. Among them are Miss Fumi Katayama, daughter of Lieutenant-General Shihachi Katayama, former Commander of the Himeji Division, Miss Kyoko Ito, daughter of Rear-Admiral Risaburo Ito and Miss Masako Kuroda, daughter of Major-General Shuichi Kuroda.

ELECTRIC WIRE FACTORY SCHEDULED FOR N. CHINA

New Company Planned to Assure Self-Sufficiency in Electrical Field

Domei

PEKING, February 1.—The North China Electric Wire Company Limited, will be brought into being shortly with the mission of guaranteeing self-sufficiency in electric wires and cable wires.

With the progress of heavy chemical industries in North China, the North China Development Company, in cooperation with leading Japanese interests such as the Sumitomo Electric Industries and the Fujikura Electric Wire Company have been making preparations for the formation of a company to furnish on a self-sufficiency basis electric wires and cable wires necessary for the supply of electricity.

The first meeting of the organizing committee was held on January 31, at which the Articles of Incorporation were approved. It was also decided at the meeting that the inaugural general meeting be held in the middle of February.

The new concern capitalized at ¥30,000,000, will set up its head office in Tientsin. The factory is scheduled to be built at X X.

Yank Officer Sees Heavier U.S. Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

ship too was thought to be doomed.

Immediately after the battle, the two vessels were towed to Tulagi Harbor nearby and after temporary repairs were towed to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Final repairs were made at an undisclosed shipyard in California, the announcement said.

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TOKYO PAPERS BACK TOJO'S DIET SPEECH

Nation's Determination to Win Victory Reflected in All Editorials

A review of the editorials of leading Tokyo newspapers during the week from January 20 to 26 reveals that their main stress is laid on various domestic issues, especially in reference to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's Diet speech on January 21, on the occasion of the re-opening of the present session, and a very few editorials on foreign issues appeared, partly because of the absence of any major international problem during the week.

The speech delivered by Prime Minister Tojo in the Imperial Diet had been looked forward to with much expectation as indicating the future direction of Japan's war efforts in the current decisive war situation and, naturally, it has been the main topic of editorial comments by Tokyo newspapers.

The Asahi Shimbun takes up that part of the Prime Minister's speech in which he declared that the present moment offers to our country an excellent opportunity to deal a deadly blow to the enemy since they are frantically and desperately attempting to bring the war to an early termination, although they pretend to regard the conflict as a drawn-out affair.

The Mainichi Shimbun also believes that the most important part of Prime Minister Tojo's speech was his reference to the decisive nature of the present war which is both severe and drawn-out. After pointing out that the foe will attack relentlessly, the Mainichi quotes the words of General Tojo that "the ultimate outcome of the conflict will be decided by a hair line," and urges the Japanese people "to be as hard as steel."

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun compares Prime Minister Tojo's speech with President Roosevelt's message to Congress as follows:

"Both clearly indicate the differences in the war aims of Japan and the United States and the different conditions in the two nations. The people who read Prime Minister Tojo's speech must have renewed their resolution to beat the enemy and also increased their confidence to do so. Its effects on other countries will be no less significant. As to Roosevelt's congressional message, it shows his predicament in that he must lead his people without any justifiable war aim. The difference between the two is the difference in the actual conditions existing in both countries. We rather pity the anti-Axis war leaders."

The Tokyo Shimbun takes up the speeches by both Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in addition to the Prime Minister's speech. Referring to the appeal of the Prime Minister to expand the output of airplanes and increase food production, the paper is firmly convinced that "the people gladly respond to this demand by the State."

Thus, all the leading dailies in the Capital support wholeheartedly the Prime Minister's stand in the Diet, thereby indicating the unshakable determination of the nation to prosecute the war to a successful consummation.

The Mainichi Shimbun carried an editorial entitled "Diplomatic Offensive Should Be Launched." After comparing our moral diplomacy as manifested by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, with the deceitful, sordid diplomacy of the Anglo-Americans, the daily concludes that "the final outcome of the war is unmistakable—the overwhelming victory of moral diplomacy over the diplomacy of deception and falsehood. Thus, it is necessary that our country should launch an active diplomatic offensive against the enemy." The paper concludes that side by side with the progress of armed contests, we should completely overcome our enemy in the field of diplomacy also. It is noteworthy that the Tokyo Shimbun urges a positive development in our diplomatic relations with China.

The Mainichi Shimbun refers to the war situation in Greater East Asia in the following words: "Our soldiers at the front are expected to brave untold hardships. By their gallant and death-defying deeds in the field of battle, they have succeeded in gaining valuable time. The people should send the necessary amounts of war materials to the front as quickly as possible."

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun stresses the fact that the Pacific War is a war of supply and urges "that complete victory should be secured in the transportation war".

These two editorials conclusively indicate the grim determination of the Japanese public to bring the war to victorious termination.

In an editorial entitled "The Wartime Food Structure of Japan, Manchoukuo and China", the Tokyo Shimbun takes up the policies of both the Manchoukuo Government and the Nanking Government to increase their food production and refers to the fact "that the wartime structures of Japan, Manchoukuo and China as regard food supply have been steadily strengthened. In respect of food supply, too, we have an invincible war structure in our own camp", the paper stressed.

The Tokyo Shimbun carried four editorials on foreign affairs during the week. In one of them entitled "The strength of Germany and the Weakness of the United States and Britain," the paper enumerates Roosevelt's ambition for a fourth term, the internal confusion in the United States and Britain and the strong national unity of the German people, and concludes "that the final outcome of the War is a foregone conclusion."

In another editorial the Tokyo Shimbun calls attention to American machinations in Europe following the anti-Axis operations in North Africa and the penetration of American economic imperialism in Iran and Iraq and exposes the rapacious ambitions of America in the following words: "It is not too much to say that the fundamental cause of various difficult political controversies within the anti-Axis camp may be traced to the policy of the United States which is fighting solely for her own interests and prosperity."

Chinese Reds Must Be Crushed, Asserts Former Chiang Officer

Captain Pang Is Now One of Wang's Most Trusted Men in Army; Together With His Father, He Is Bolstering Nanking's Fighting Force

All-out cooperation with Japan in the drive to annihilate the Chinese Communist troops as well as in the other operations of the current war is the only way for China's salvation, asserted Captain Pang Ching-hsin, 27, second son of General Pang Ping-chun, Commander of the 24th Army Corps, who deserted the Chungking regime together with his father to join the National Army of China, according to the Asahi.

Captain Pang is a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton which was founded by Chiang Kai-shek. The Captain's advanced studies were completed at the Military Staff College at Chungking. As a capable and assiduous officer he was a leading figure in the Chungking regime, but after the spring campaign in the Taihang mountain area, he realized the futility of further resistance against Japan and joined the peace camp. At present, as a most faithful and trusted officer, he is exercising his utmost toward the realization of the ideal adhered to by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

As a staff officer at the headquarters of X X Army, Captain Pang is helping his father, Commander Pang, in reorganizing the army and augmenting its fighting strength with the aim of annihilating the Chinese Communist remnants. At the same time he is exercising his utmost efforts in bolstering the fighting morale of the officers and men of the National Army. He is a good friend of Lieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka who was granted a citation in recognition of his success in inducing Commander Pang to join the peace camp.

When Commander Pang visited President Wang sometime last year, and was asked by the President why the former would not promote his son to a higher rank, the Commander immediately replied, "In Japan there are too many efficient young officers among the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants against whom my son is no match."

It is reported that whenever Captain Pang visited Nanking, the President would invite the young officer to his official residence to confer with him, thus attesting to the President's confidence in this young officer.

When your correspondent accompanied by Lieutenant Tanaka, called upon Captain Pang at the headquarters, the young Chinese officer, clad in overalls, his face beaming with vigor and enthusiasm, stated as follows:

"It was in the latter part of April last year when my father and I were completely defeated, due to the treacherous conduct of the Communist troops, and we fled into the depths of the Taihang Mountain ranges. We were accompanied by a force which equalled two companies.

"It was on the night of April 26. We were struggling over a precipitous path near Shuangnung, my father riding in a palanquin, when all of a sudden we were machine-gunned by Japanese troops. Most of the men who were with us were either killed on the spot or they fled, and my father was severely wounded. The two palanquin-bearers fled in extreme fear. Then, carrying my father on my back, I, with two officers, dragged ourselves farther up the incline by hanging on to tree roots and rocks.

"Those who had fled when attacked by the Japanese again joined us, but most of them fell into the ravine while attempting to follow us. Finally, reaching the summit of the mountain, I quietly set my father down in the shelter of a little cave.

"With the approach of dawn the roar of trench-mortars and the whizzing of machine-gun bullets became audible. While we were crouching in fear, the bayonets of Japanese soldiers flashed at the entrance of the cave. Realizing that it was my last moment, I covered my father with a blanket and pointed my pistol at the entrance. Fortunately, however, a giant pine tree concealed us from the eyes of the Japanese.

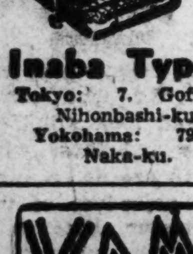
"Presently we were rescued by some farmers and taken down to a village in the vicinity of Shuangnung. There we concealed ourselves in a small cave by the side of a stream and tried to find out the whereabouts of the subordinates who had deserted us. On April 30, the Commander of the New Fifth Army came and told us it would be impossible to reorganize our Army Corps.

"On May 2, I heard somebody shouting just outside the cave: "Message for the Commander!" This messenger informed us of the fact that the Deputy-Commander of the Army Corps had already joined the peace camp and was being treated most considerately by the Japanese Forces. The message was brought by the secretary of the Deputy-Commander who exhorted Commander Pang to join the peace camp. The messenger requested the Commander to meet Lieutenant Tanaka who had come with him. Commander Pang, whose mind was already made up, wished to see this Japanese officer.

"I must admit that at that time I had no knowledge of Japanese people. I had been told time and again that the Japanese were rude and insolent. Gripping my pistol in my hand, I watched the meeting between Lieutenant Tanaka and my father. I was fully prepared to shoot the Lieutenant if he acted impudently toward my father. Contrary to my expectations, Lieutenant Tanaka was a tall, good-looking officer who spoke Chinese fluently. His attitude toward my father was polite and courteous. He talked so frankly and sincerely that we were deeply impressed and thoroughly understood his message.

"In the wake of joining the peace camp, my father and I met President Wang at Nanking. Though he is a busy man, he spent two full hours reiterating the fact that this was the only true path leading to the salvation of China. He stated that should a solid foundation be constructed for a new China with the realization of Great Asianism adhered to by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, he did not mind what might lie ahead for himself. President Wang, who harbors no personal ambition, is truly an embodiment of loyalty. I am fully confident that no other means but the realization of everlasting peace and the complete annihilation of Communists, will bring about the rejuvenation of China.

"I am most certain that the people in the Chungking-controlled areas are not playing the role of an Anglo-American puppet willingly. Prior to joining the National Government of China, we were convinced that all the Asiatic peoples must some day be united. I am happy to see my country marching courageously forward hand-in-hand with Japan, in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, on the road toward construction. In cooperation with Japan we are determined to smash all insidious communistic elements."



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JAPAN IS STRESSING EAST ASIA CULTURE

Cultural Policy Toward Thailand Is Being Pushed Vigorously, Says Aoki

So far from considering Japan's cultural undertakings in Thailand as non-urgent, the Government is vigorously pushing forward a positive cultural policy in accordance with the cultural agreement concluded with that country, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, replied to an interpellation in the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee Tuesday.

During the question hour of the committee, Viscount Michiharu Mishima, Kenkyukai, asked:

"Will the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs state his opinion on the following matter? The Japanese residing abroad in the various Greater East Asia countries must constantly keep in mind the fact that Japanese nationals must always remain strong and of fine character. Cultural enterprises in Greater East Asia must be undertaken intensely and vigorously and in such a way as to harmonize with the national characteristics of the peoples among whom they are to be carried on."

Mr. Aoki replied:

"The policy of the Government is to make manifest the spirit in which our nation was founded and the Japanese residing in various parts of Greater East Asia must give full play to that spirit. For this purpose, we wish to make further efforts to give the necessary training to those going overseas.

"I am wholly in agreement with the interpellator that Japanese culture must be more fully disseminated abroad and East Asiatic cultural construction expedited. It is our intention to adapt our measures to the national traits of the peoples among whom we work."

Viscount Mishima: "There prevails in some quarters the view that a cultural policy toward Thailand is not an urgent matter these days but in my opinion nothing could be more important. I think that much improvement can be made in the use of motion pictures. The films we send to the Southern Regions ought to be different from those being produced for home consumption. What is the Minister's opinion?"

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki: "So far from regarding cultural enterprises non-urgent, we have concluded a cultural agreement with Thailand and are pushing a cultural policy with much vigor in that country. There is also a plan to establish a Japanese Culture Hall in Thailand."

Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information: "The Board of Information is giving full consideration to the matter of Japan-Thailand cultural cooperations. I am aware that there is room for improvement in what is being shipped abroad, as cultural films. I think it is a good idea to hold exchange broadcasts between notables of the two countries."

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Concert Calendar

Dance recital by Miss Sai Shoki, the second program from Sunday, February 6 to 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Imperial Theater. Program: new dance creations. (Part I): "Fuken Bosatsu"; "Prince Yoki"; "Gekkyu-ko"; "Three Classic Forms"; "Sacrifice"; (Part II): "Kankyu Shugetsu" "Buddha in Shikin Castle"; "Impromptu" and three other numbers.

A debut dance recital by Ken Takasu. (pupil under Yusaku Azuma), Saturday, Febrary 12, at 6 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan, assisted by dancers of Yusaku Azuma Ballet Troupe. Piano accompaniment by Miss Masuko Yabuta. Program: Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata; Saint-Saens' Gypsy Dance; Dvorak's Humoresque; Debussy's Clair de Lune; Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 1; Strauss' Voice of Spring; Schubert's Moment Musical; Liszt's Liebestraeum; Chomatsu Kawana's "The Spirit of Night."

The 26th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Sunday, February 13, at 1:30 p.m., (matinee), at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's "Midare"; Grieg's Piano Concerto in A minor; Franck's Symphony in D minor.

The seventh subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, February 16 and 17, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano. The program includes Bunya Ko's "Peking Sketch"; Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto B flat minor; Strawinsky's "Petrouchka Suite." A special concert with the same program, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will play, Friday, February 18, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The 35th concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, Saturday and Sunday, February 19 and 20, at 6 p.m., (Sunday only: matinee at 1 p.m.) at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, featuring ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe; and orchestra by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori. The program include (part 1—symphony) Tadashi Hattori's "Beautiful Forrest"; Strauss' Beau Danube bleu; Rossini's Barbiere di Siviglia; Overture; (Part II—ballet); Mozart's King of Meadow; and Serenade (Ballet classic); Weber's Spirit of Rose (Ballet romantic); Strauss' Voice of Spring; Debussy's Printemps; Tadashi Hattori's Village Festival dance (first performance in Nippon); Delibes' Coppelia (accompanied by orchestra).

The first subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin); Sunday, February 20, at 1 p.m. (matinee); at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall. The whole program will be staged without musical accompaniment, except some by percussion instruments. The program includes themes from Buddhism, "Efu" (state of Nirvana); "Monzai" (Justice); "Dotai" (State of enlightenment); "Soin" (monastery); "Dokuhaku" (Artist's monologue); "Jirei" (spirit of the earth) and four other numbers.

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Died on Saturday, 29th. January, at 3 p.m. at his new residence, 236, Gumyoji Minamiku, Yokohama, Dr. J. A. F. PARAVICINI in his seventieth year. A memorial service will be held at the residence on Saturday, 5th. February, at 3 p.m.

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OUR SHIPPING POLICY REVEALED BY HATTA

Government Not Contemplating Ownership or Management, He Stresses in Diet

The Government is not contemplating the State ownership or management of shipping, said Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta at Tuesday's meeting of the Railway Construction Committee in the House of Representatives. Minister Hatta's statement was made in reply to an interpellation posed by Representative Tanezo Kawakami from Osaka.

Minister Hatta's reply was:

"Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both the Government and people have concerned themselves seriously about bolstering maritime traffic capacity to the highest degree. As the first step in that direction, the Shipping Control Ordinance was promulgated early in 1942, under which all shipping was put to State use. The object of this step was achieved with reasonable success through the establishment of the Shipping Operation and also an organization composed of ocean navigators.

"The subsequent international situation and also the war situation made it necessary that the above-mentioned measure be strengthened still further. Accordingly, an emergency measure was instituted in July last year. All conceivable measures have been taken since then.

"Incidentally, Japanese industry in the current war is, generally speaking, under civilian ownership and management with the Government enforcing a certain degree of control over it.

"Shipping, however, is already under a pretty high degree of control in the form of State use. Our first preoccupation is, of course, to make a success of this system, which has thus far been carried on in accordance with the emergency measure taken last year which I have just referred to.

"It is quite possible that the progress of the war situation may necessitate a further strengthening of this system. Nevertheless, we have no idea of placing shipping under State ownership or management.

"In order that shipping may develop its utmost efficiency, it is necessary that the technical experience and knowledge of civilian circles be given full paly."

P.I. MINISTRY OUTLINES PLAN TO CHECK FLOODS

Domei

MANILA, February 1.—Tackling the problem of flood control in Manila squarely for the first time in order to prevent the yearly occurrence of flood in Manila, the Flood Control Board, headed by Vice-Minister of Public Works and Communications Sergio Bayan, yesterday approved tentative plans for constructing storm drains in and around the city. The plan also provides for the increasing of the capacity of the Pasig River which flows through the heart of Manila.

It is recalled that during the American regime, a great part of Manila was annually inundated as the results of the poor drainage system which the Americans made no efforts to correct since their own residential districts were unaffected.

The new independent Government, however, is correcting the fault of the past regime and endeavoring to improve the welfare of the masses.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1944

Neutrality

Neutrality is a concept which the United States and Britain apparently do not comprehend. To their intolerant and prejudiced minds, all those who do not serve them unconditionally are their enemies. They cannot understand that other countries have a right to their own independent views and actions.

Such is the conclusion to be derived from the latest action of the United States and supported by Britain in suspending oil shipments to Spain. This comes as the climax to a long series of bullying moves designed to coerce Spain into abandoning her neutrality. On every conceivable pretext, on every possible occasion, the United States and Britain have been putting oppressive pressure upon Spain, as they have on all other neutral countries, to subordinate them to their war policies. Many of the formerly neutral countries have already succumbed. Spain may expect to feel increasing pressure, for the ordeal of such Anglo-American pressure is apparently the price which has to be paid by any nation which would remain neutral in a world in which the United States and Britain still remain unchastized.

But the bullying tactics of the United States and Britain may prove in the end to be a boomerang. For even the neutrals who were formerly inclined to be friendly toward the Americans and the British are becoming disillusioned. They are beginning to question the sincerity of the Americans and the British who pretend to be fighting under the principles of the Atlantic Charter but who show no consideration for the rights of the smaller nations. They are beginning to question the morality of the Powers who preach freedom but deny in practice the right of self-respect and independence to weaker states.

The United States, who gave active assistance to belligerent Britain and Chungking long before she formally entered the war, may have no comprehension of the meaning of neutrality. But that does not mean that the world can tolerate forever her forcible violation of the rights of the nations who do understand and adhere to the principle of neutrality.

'They Don't Know'

The complaint of an American war correspondent who recently returned home from the Italian front that the overwhelming majority of the American soldiers "don't know what they're fighting for," and that they all regard this war as an unpleasant interlude which must be faced before they can turn to other, more urgent, more pleasant matters points a finger straight at one of the most confusing paradoxes in the current war.

It is not the first time that the above complaint has been voiced: Since the outbreak of this war, the same criticism has been made time after time by war correspondents and others who have marched with the American troops in various sectors of the war. "They don't know" is a tragic fact, a fact that has caused and is now causing sullen, burning resentment on the part of many American soldiers. It is not their fault. They want to know, but they just have not been told. As another American writer pointed out some time ago: "You just can't answer 'Democracy' to them and expect them to believe it."

In other words, the American doughboy of today is more hard-boiled and realistic than his father was in 1918. His is a cold realism born out of the bitter disillusionment that resulted from the chaos following the last great war "to end all wars." He knows that the old refrain about "fighting for freedom" and "saving democracy" that spurred his father on in the last World War was only a hypnotic chant that had no basis in reality. His question is: "What do we get out of it?" He wants to know whether or not his job is going to be waiting for him when he gets back from the war. He wants to be assured that his old standard of life is not going to be destroyed by this war.

The answer is that there is no answer to the questions of the American soldiers. The United States is supposed to be fighting today for the attainment of certain vague ideals that are the exact duplicates of the "war aims" presented in the last war. America is supposed to be fighting for the "liberation of the oppressed," for the "protection of democracy" and for the "right of self-determination by all nations." But strangely enough, the United States is actually taking the opposite course. The United States is fighting to gain new bases on which to base an aggressive imperialism. It is fighting to help save the crumbling remnants of Britain's far-flung colonial empire under which millions of people are oppressed, suppressed and ruled with an iron hand by a small minority of British rulers. The Government of the United States, in a word, has failed consistently to help the "oppressed minorities," and has, on the contrary, taken every step toward becoming hopelessly entangled in the sticky web of power politics. No wonder the average American soldier is confused about his own nation's professed "war aims."

The soldiers themselves may be imbued with a real idealism, the people may believe that they are fighting for the attainment of some high purpose, but there is nothing in what America is actually doing today to warrant their efforts. The suffering of tremendous sacrifices, the incurring of astronomical, back-breaking debts by them will in no way contribute to the preservation of the "American way of life." On the contrary, the tragic tolls taken by this war only serve to endanger their standard of living. The avid garnering of bases throughout the world for the extension of an American imperialism certainly cannot be the answer to the war efforts of the vast majority of Americans. Surely there is no idealism in that.

The justice, the "square deal" and the idealism that most Americans seek and have not found in their own country's action can be found, ironically, in what is happening in Greater East Asia. The peoples in this region know exactly what they are fighting for. The Greater East Asiatics know that they suffered for long decades under a grimly ruthless Anglo-American-Dutch imperialism that denied them the innate rights that should belong to all human beings. They have seen China regain its sovereignty; they have seen extraterritoriality wiped out and concessions restored; they have watched Burma and the Philippines blossoming as free, independent nations; they have seen high ideals live with the bright flame of reality and accomplished fact.

In the light of this patent contrast between what they are being told and what is actually taking place, is it any wonder that the American soldier cannot understand what he is fighting for?

The Truly Wise

To have attained to the human form must be always a source of joy. And then, to undergo countless transitions, with only the infinite to look forward to,—what incomparable bliss is that! Therefore it is that the truly wise rejoice in that which can never be lost, but endures always.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

February 2, 1943

Braving intense cold, Japanese Forces are now successfully conducting mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border regions. During January, the Japanese punitive forces clashed with Chungking troops an aggregate of 24,300 times, 69 of which were fought in these regions.

* * *

The formation of a united front for India's independence by the Moslems and Hindus was advocated by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League, in his address delivered before Moslem students at Ismail University in Bombay. His declaration has provoked a great sensation throughout India inasmuch as the Muslim League has so far held a position opposed to the National Congress due to religious reasons and its attitude has been watched with much attention.

* * *

The United States Government announced today that a military agreement was concluded between the United States and Cuba.

* * *

In spite of the American boast of a counter-offensive against Japan by the United States forces based in Australia, the national defense of this British Commonwealth has been left so incomplete and its munitions industries are so handicapped that the people of this isolated island continent are foredoomed to a long series of hardships and privations due to the shortage of manpower and the serious drawbacks thereby caused in the munitions industries there.

* * *

Citizens of New York City paraded in front of the British Consulate there with banners prominently lettered "Free the Prisoners in India," and staged a rousing demonstration, but after clashes with the police, the disturbance ended with several arrests. A similar anti-British demonstration occurred before the British Embassy in Washington, likewise resulting in some arrests.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Spirit of Asia

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present war is, as has been pointed out on many previous occasions, Asia's as well as Europe's revolt against Anglo-American imperialism. It is indeed a life-and-death struggle for Asia and Europe to liberate themselves from the yoke of plutocracy and establish a new order of justice the world over. In this war of emancipation both Asia and Europe are unshakably determined to crush aggression and make the whole world safe for peace and prosperity. Especially strong is Asia's will to fight. In fact, the 1,000 million Asiatics are now united like one man in fighting for freedom and independence. Their solidarity is such that the would-be Anglo-American invaders of Asia have no chance whatever of forcing their way into this part of the world again. Obviously, the whole of Asia is protected by a veritable wall of steel, against which the Anglo-American aggressors can do nothing beyond making negligible dents occasionally. By far the most important, however, is the spirit of Asia, which is inspiring Japan and all other Asiatic nations in defending their countries and upholding justice for mankind in general.

This spirit, which underlies the five basic principles announced in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, should be fostered not only among the 1,000 million Asiatics but also among all the different nations of the world, so that mankind as a whole may be enabled to enjoy "common prosperity," and "independence and fraternity" and jointly endeavor for the "enhancement of culture" and the "promotion of economic prosperity," thereby contributing to the "progress of mankind." These objectives are exactly what Japan has been constantly working for during her history of 3,000 years in pursuance of her national policy, which is based upon the doctrine of Hakko Ichiu. This doctrine and the spirit of Asia are in the final analysis one and the same thing, because both stand for universal peace and justice, freedom and equality for all nations and individuals.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that no sounder basis can be found for lasting world peace than this great spirit of Asia, which permeates the Greater East Asia Declaration and the five principles proclaimed therein. In this sense, the said declaration is certainly destined to go down in history for all time to come as an epochal landmark of human progress. In view of the far-reaching importance of this memorable document, we can hardly afford to overlook the fact that it is inspired by the great spirit of Hakko Ichiu, as Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, pointed out recently in a magazine article. It is indeed in this spirit that Asia is fighting to free itself from alien domination and exploitation and contribute to human progress. Thus, a new order of "common prosperity and well-being based on justice" is to be established in Asia in accordance with the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu, as the distinguished writer asserted in the article referred to above.

For this purpose, all the 1,000 million Asiatics as well as other peoples of the world should always remain alive with this spirit. Nothing short of such spiritual alertness is sufficient to enable us to devote ourselves wholly to the cause of real human progress, which will be made possible only when lasting peace has been secured and justice, equality and freedom reign supreme. In brief, right should be made to triumph over might by all means, and to this end we should bend every possible effort.

Of What Avail?

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Over enemy countries and territories where the Anglo-Americans wield influence, the specter of sabotge is hovering alarmingly. In the United States, Attorney-General Francis Biddle, in an article contributed to the Army and Navy Journal, states high industrial officials as "enemies within our borders," and cites cases of sabotage in which officials were charged with deliberately manufacturing or trying to pass on defective war materials to the United States armed forces. Then, from Palestine, come persistent reports of serious acts of sabotage, necessitating special protection for the oil-refining plants at Haifa.

Sabotage is a manifestation of internal unrest, and its seriousness cannot be overemphasized. Sabotage can undermine the war effort to such an extent that a country may find its strength so vitiated that it is rendered impotent, and brought to its knees by recalcitrants within its own borders. So far as the United States are concerned, the laboring class there has often in the past few months turned to strike as a weapon to get a square deal from war-profiteering capitalists. The United States has, therefore, to contend not only with labor unrest which is serious enough seeing that it is affecting production of bombers and fighters, naval ships, transports, etc., but with the more pernicious menace of sabotage. Defective materials are being used for war production in the United States, and a device has even been invented to enable these materials to pass the most rigid Government tests! While, on the face of available evidence supplied by none other than Attorney-General Francis Biddle, the saboteur is giving full play to his wits in the United States, it is significant that Biddle should also have stated that in the past two years there was no evidence of foreign-directed sabotage.

Britain, on the other hand, is finding sabotage a grave menace in countries where it occupies a domineering position. Palestine has long been a hot-bed of British political intrigues. Here, sabotage against traffic facilities and military establishments has assumed serious proportions.

But Palestine is by no means the only British-controlled country where sabotage is seriously undermining the enemy's war efforts. Countless thousands of Indian patriots within India are also busy at work, doing the best they can in the circumstances to interfere with the British war effort, thus saving as much of Indian resources as possible from the British and their allies and keeping them intact for the day when the Indian National Army and its comrades-in-arms march into New Delhi.

In the midst of such extensive sabotage within their own borders, of what avail can the most grandiose Anglo-American counter-attack strategy be? The answer is obvious.

Paying the Piper

(From the Noon Extra)

Notwithstanding the bombastic utterances of Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt following each successive "momentous" meeting of the two statesmen, it is an observable fact that the fighting which these two gentlemen promise is still being done by the Soviets and the smaller deluded satellites of the United States and Great Britain. The recent developments in Teheran and the series of conferences in Cairo indicate that England and America are now exerting their utmost efforts to secure a new fighting partner to carry on the war for the Anglo-Americans; and the intended victim in this case is Turkey.

We do not know how much was achieved by the heavy pressure exerted on Turkish State President Ismet Inonu by Churchill, Roosevelt and the Soviet Ambassador to Ankara; but it is apparent that Turkey is going through a grave crisis, perhaps the gravest in her history. That Turkey would like to preserve her neutrality is axiomatic. Equally axiomatic, however, is the fact that Churchill and Roosevelt will never relent in their efforts to force neutrals to fight their war; and the grim struggle being waged between Turkey and the Anglo-Americans should soon be decided.

The awful specter of the fate of those nations which have served and have been betrayed by the anti-Axis is one of Turkey's chief arguments against entering the war on the side of the Anglo-Americans. No nation could have served Britain and the United States more faithfully than did Poland. Yet, having made the supreme sacrifice for London and Washington, the Poles find themselves callously abandoned to the Soviets. The Mihailovitch partisans of Jugoslavia have been replaced in the favor of the anti-Axis by the Tito bandits. Every country that has fought and bled for Britain and the United States has been betrayed by Churchill and Roosevelt whenever betrayal was made necessary.

It remained for General Jan Smuts, however, to commit the crowning crime against Europe. He did it by writing off France as a great European Power even in the event of an anti-Axis victory! In an inspired speech, he relegated France to the status of a third-rate nation. This then is to be France's reward for fighting England's war. Literally dragged into the war by the British and then deserted by the British Expeditionary Force at Dunkirk, France will be repaid for her sacrifices by being thrown to the wolves.

The lesson of the nations which have paid the piper for Britain and America should prove a restraining force on Turkey. There is no definite promise of reward for those who serve the anti-Axis; but there is the certainty of betrayal in the end.

A MONTH IN JAPAN

War of Greater East Asia Has United One Billion Asians

By JOSE P. BAUTISTA
Editor of The Tribune, Manila

III

In concluding this series of brief articles on wartime Japan as seen through the eyes of a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines, I would like to mention something about the spirit of the Japanese people.

One of our official calls took us to the office of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board one afternoon. He was glad to see "another Filipino." I take it some members of the First Inspection Party have seen him about police activities. He briefly explained the organization of the Tokyo police and firemen over whom he has control.

In a light vein he told his visitors that he has "the softest job" in the Empire. This is explained by the fact that the Tokyo police and the private citizens are friends. As the friends of the police the Tokyo residents try to keep within the law and help the officers in tracking down offenders and criminals.

No Pushing at Line

One night we were returning home from a dinner party. As we reached a corner one of our group said "Sayonara" and started to break away. Another in the party said the other had to take that road for her house in Nakamura. A man in the black uniform of Tokyo policeman stepped out of his outpost box and politely said that that was not the road to Nakamura and gave the correct direction. "That is one reason why the people of Tokyo think highly of their policemen," said someone in the party.

We from Manila were not amazed but on the contrary were delighted to see how people in Tokyo and other cities of Japan line up for streetcars and in front of ticket windows at the theaters and movie houses and before restaurants. There is no jostling, no pushing. Each one patiently waits for his turn. While doing so he reads the daily newspapers or a book or a novel.

Street cars are as crowded as ours with the only difference that there are no people hanging from the sides.

Business as Usual

I have said that the people of Japan are not war-weary. In the streets of Tokyo and in other cities business goes on as usual as if there were no war. The sidewalks are dotted with dugouts as precautionary measure. I am certain other steps, more important and more effective than mere digging of pits, have been taken.

But if they are not war-weary they also never stop reading war results in newspapers and on flowing electric signs atop newspaper buildings in the metropolis. This is one of the evidences of the War in the capital. The president of the Nippon Press Association, sponsor of the Newspaper conference which we attended, said to me at a banquet table: "What do you think of Tokyo? It is as if there were no war, isn't it?" I nodded in assent, glad to know that a respected citizen and veteran newspaper man shares my humble views published in the Mainichi in Tokyo and Osaka several days previously.

Both on the way to Tokyo and on this return trip, we stopped over at Taihoku.

The Taihoku people do not want to be caught napping. Morning, afternoon and night, fire drills are held in which mostly women dressed in "monpei" take part.

One Billion United

We were told that the industrialization of the island by the Japanese has increased by leaps and bounds. The Akebono cigarettes popular in Manila are manufactured in Taihoku. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau runs two large modern cigar and cigarette factories which give work to thousands of young islanders.

A word about the delegates to the press conference. We who come from the south and look alike in features and color and those who hail from the north are determined to carry out the objectives of the newly formed Greater East Asia Press Federation: "the promotion, through a grand confederation of the newspapers and news agencies of Greater East Asia, of the work of constructing a Greater East Asia common prosperity region, the advancement of mutual understanding and friendship among the said newspapers and news agencies, and cooperation in the splendid task of fostering the upward progress of Asia."

We could not help thinking when the conference was over that the War of Greater East Asia will be remembered by the generations to come for having united one billion East Asians.

(End)

The Odyssey of Jose P. Laurel

As Acting Chief Justice He Was Known to Wield Most Powerful Pen Ever Used in Supreme Court

By J. COLLAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part III

Jose P. Laurel was born into a well-known and respectable family, the head of which had carved for himself a niche in the Philippine Revolution's Hall of Fame. His father, Sotero, was the first lawyer and the first justice of the peace of Tanauan. Member of the Malolos Congress, he held the post of undersecretary of the Aguinaldo Government. The eldest son, "Pepe," was barely ten years old when he lost his father. Would he follow in his dad's footsteps? That was his mother's fond dream and secret ambition. But the boy was unruly and headstrong. He was more inclined to play truant than to go to school, to be at odds with the police than to befriend them, to sing a song and strum the guitar than to open his books. He might miss his classes, but he would not miss serenading at night in his home town, and whenever convenient, in neighboring towns. Years later when he took to politics his knowledge of music served him in good stead—it enabled him to sing and play his way to the heart of the electorate.

Drifted to Manila

Tired of Tanauan, which could not even appreciate his musical talent, he drifted to Manila at the age of fifteen, still thirsting for adventure. He had been to the capital before, had enrolled at the San Juan de Letran College, but had made no appreciable headway. It seemed as if, after all, his Tanauan teachers were right: that he was really no good. Finally, his pride, his spirit, his genius, were awakened. It dawned on him that life had much deeper meaning, had far nobler purpose, than he had fancied; that it was no fun, but a duty, stern and exacting.

At the Manila High School he studied, earned his board and lodging by living in a Catholic convent and working as a sacristan. Later, he secured a laborer's job at the Bureau of Forestry, for which he received forty centavos a day. Before he could finish his secondary course, he got into trouble which nearly cost him his life and his family's fortune.

Graduation finally came in 1911 and with it better and happier days. It was a double graduation in fact: from his high school and from his job as laborer. He was appointed clerk in the Code Committee then headed by the distinguished jurist, Justice Thomas A. Street, whose literary style inspired him. His new position required knowledge of law and of Spanish. He met the demand by studying law in English at the University of the Philippines and in Spanish at the new defunct Escuela de Derecho. In four years, he finished both courses with honors plus a prize for the best thesis submitted during the year at the State University's college of law. No longer was he his mother's heartache. He had become her staff, her pride, her comfort. No longer did his old teachers dub him "dumb," but bright and brilliant.

Became Master of Laws

Another four years elapsed and the Escuela de Derecho conferred on him the degree of Master of Laws, while the Executive Bureau, the administrative division of which he headed, sent him to the United States to study at Yale. In no time he won the coveted degree of D.C.L., was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Famed Oxford University was his next goal; then the no less famous University of Paris. The "dumb" student had metamorphosed into a scholar of the best and highest type, with a thorough command of English, Spanish, Latin, and French, and broad knowledge of international law, diplomacy, and political law in all its branches. Certainly, the good people of Tanauan never dreamt that their once daring and untiring ordinance-breaker would ever become a master of diplomacy and of laws!

Like a prodigal son, he returned to his country to receive shortly after the reward of his labors, the recognition of his ability—Undersecretary of the Interior at the age of thirty-one. A year later, he reached the height of his ambition then—"premier" of the Cabinet, but in five months he had blasted it on a question of confidence.

A year of triumph, of bereavement, and of deep and abiding significance was the year 1926 to him. He lost his mother whom he tenderly loved. Before she died, she wrung from him a promise; to return to the Catholic fold from which, she believed, he had strayed, passing through the green Agilpayan pastures and the wide Protestant fields where he could wander at will. In memory of her and in compliance with his vow he wears to this day, and will wear, only black neckties. His triumph was his decisive election as senator for the fifth senatorial district. As senator he fought for woman suffrage when the issue was most unpopular. His last three years in the senate he spent as floor leader. When his term expired, he practiced law, resumed lecturing and teaching law in different colleges and universities, wrote books and treaties and championed the cause of right as against might. But politics returned to tempt him and once more he succumbed to its blandishments. He ran for the Constitutional Convention and had himself elected delegate. His fellow-members, many of whom were his former pupils in the law schools, recognizing his grasp of constitutional law, chose him temporary chairman of the convention, member of the committee of "Seven Wise Men," and head of the committee of the Bill of Rights which he is reputed to have drafted alone.

Immediately Elevated

His work at the convention was crowned with his immediate elevation to the Supreme Court. One month later, the Pontifical University of Santo Tomas, the oldest university in the Far East, made him Doctor of Philosophy. This was followed by his own Alma Mater which selected him one of the two of that year's "Most Distinguished Alumni of the University of the Philippines." Tokyo Imperial University also conferred a doctorate upon him. He is thus the first and so far the only Filipino jurist honored as such by the highest institution of learning in Japan.

Like many renowned jurists abroad, including the late Justice Holmes and Cardozo, Justice Laurel was better known in the Supreme Court for his trenchant dissenting than for his illuminating majority opinions. The Constitution he interpreted as an unchallenged authority and invariably upheld the independence of the judiciary. "If," he penned on one occasion with characteristic vigor and boldness, "it is ever necessary to make any vehement affirmance during this formative period of our political history, it is that the judiciary is independent of the executive no less than of the legislative departments of our government—independent in the performance of its functions, undeterred by any consideration, free from politics, indifferent to popularity, and unafraid of criticism in the accomplishment of its sworn duty as it sees it and understands it."

At that time the head of the government was a man of volcanic temperament. Nevertheless, his clear and convincing opinions drew tribute from Malacanan "He wields," it declared, "the most powerful pen ever used in the Supreme Court." In them are manifested, added his strongest rival at the bar, "a broad legal and cultural background, a sensitive awareness of various forces, social, political, and economic, at work on the fabric of our national life, and almost uncanny legal intuition, some sort of what the old theologians called illuminating grace! His definition of social justice constitutes an exposition sufficient to place him among the classic figures of Philippine legal history."

Organized Peace Campaign

Secretary of Justice and Acting Chief Justice shortly before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he drafted the now historic "Manifesto to the Filipino People" and organized the Pacification campaign for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the Philippines.

Full of the milk of human kindness, he is generous to a fault. He has never lost the common touch, never adopted that attitude of aloofness from the mass of the people, which often characterizes men whom accident or some queer freak of fortune has catapulted to a position of authority and eminence. In his department he has given employment to numerous people, mostly ex-service men.

As President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, and leading member and fighter in the Code Committee engaged in revising and codifying the conflicting laws of the Philippines, Commissioner Laurel wrote his codal and political will and testament to his people and to posterity, a testament that bids fair to be the copestone to his life's monument. The philosophy and guiding policy of that political will—the new constitution of the Philippines—is the principle enunciated by Andres Bonifacio, the great Katipunero, that "the welfare of the people is the supreme purpose of all governments on earth." It has for its foundation "love of country, common existence, common prosperity, and adherence to ethical and moral principles within the country and without."

(End)

Nippon Times

Evening

Press Comments

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,113 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1944 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Wednesday, February 2
ASAHI — Sino-Japanese Relations
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Desperation Seizes Roosevelt

Sino-Japanese Relations

ASAHI—We are glad to note that in the course of the current session of the Diet the immutable policy of the Empire toward the Chinese Republic has been so clearly defined. Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, explaining the spirit in which the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact was signed, said that, with the National Government entering the war and Japan and China undertaking to fight together against the United States and Britain, relations between the two countries had indicated an epochal advance and, especially as a result of the self-strengthening policy of the National Government, Japan has been able to conclude an alliance pact with China without any doubt as to its efficacy.

Already Anglo-American influence has been swept out of China and the causes of disturbance to Sino-Japanese relations have been removed, so that relations between the two countries are now based upon mutual confidence and cooperation.

As a formula for China's cooperation with Japan, President Wang Ching-wei mentions three things: right thinking, guarantees of peace and order, and increased production. These are all calculated to enhance further the political strength of the National Government. Increased production and restoration of Chinese economy form the basis of Chinese independence.

In view of the present needs of war the Sino-Japanese economic entente should naturally be focussed on the one point of increasing the fighting strengths of both countries. The production increase efforts of the two countries must also be directed at prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to victory. The contributions of China, especially North China in increasing the supplies of munitions, are being much appreciated. But the state of economic recovery and productivity expansion in Central China is not yet satisfactory. Such a situation is liable to impede the construction of China's wartime economy and the building up of her fighting strength. All the difficulties must be surmounted to settle the existing problems. For this, strengthened cooperation between the two countries is decidedly called for. Given the necessary determination and zeal there is hardly anything that cannot be accomplished.

Consolidation of China's independence and realization of the aims of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact must be sought in our ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia. The rise or fall of East Asia and the rise or fall of China are identical. The people of China, we earnestly hope, will fully take cognizance of the fact that the fates of China and Japan are interlinked with victory or defeat in this war, and that a fiery, fighting will to see the war through to the end hand in hand with the rest of the 1,000,000,000 Greater East-Asiatics will well up within the breast of every Chinese.

Desperation Seizes Roosevelt

TOKYO SHIMBUN—There is much talk in America of a major air raid on Japan and a second front in Western Europe. This line of propaganda, as usual, may be aimed at achieving various results but there can be no doubt that the chief purpose for which it has been fashioned is to secure the fourth term for Roosevelt.

Believing as he does that he has been successful in turning the war situation more or less in favor of the anti-Axis even though tremendous sacrifices have had to be made for it, Roosevelt has not forgotten to use this for sounding out the extent of his own personal popularity.

In his message to Congress of January 11, he did not dwell at length on the war situation, foreign affairs or any other usual subjects but on the domestic situation and asked for further sacrifices on the part of the people, emphasizing the enforcement of five measures including national requisitioning for labor. By this means he sought to gauge the reaction of the people to his policy of intensified warfare.

Contrary to his expectations, he has found that the reaction is not quite the sort he desired. Thus he has found it imperative to court popularity by spreading the propaganda of a large-scale offensive at all fronts.

The recent American offensive in the Pacific theater of war is of course based on the so-called island-to-island strategy, but is in a large measure aimed at achieving the political end of lending color to the pre-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

JOINT DECLARATION CLARIFIED BY AOKI

States Objective Is to Establish World Peace

The principles expressed in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations are not only for the self-existence and self-protection of East Asiatic nations and the liberation of East Asiatic races, but also aim at the establishment of world peace, declared Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki yesterday at the meeting of the committee on the revision of the Central China Development Company Law and the Northern China Development Company Law, of the House of Representatives, in reply to an interpellation asked by Giju Manabe of Tokyo.

Particularly the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources mentioned in the fifth item of the Declaration are to be applied to the whole world, he added.

In questioning the Government, Mr. Manabe said: "There is no other country in the world but Japan that can loudly declare to the whole world the abolition of racial discrimination. The pressure on small and weak nations by the United States and Britain is ever becoming stronger. Japan, therefore, must endeavor to propagate the great ideal of the abolition of racial discrimination to the whole world."

Based on Morality

Minister Aoki's reply to Mr. Manabe's interpellation substantially follows:

"It is needless to explain that the diplomatic policy of the Japanese Empire is always based on morality and has its central ideal in making all nations and races of the world enjoy their proper positions. The actual manifestation of this great principle has recently appeared in the new Japanese policy toward China, the independence of the Philippines and Burma, the settlement of the territorial problem of Thailand, and the participation of Indonesians in administrative affairs.

"At the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations held last year, the representatives of all Governments in East Asia gathered and discussed the means for maintaining the stability of East Asia and world peace and issued the Joint Declaration. The spirit expressed in this Joint Declaration is absolutely the spirit of our national foundation and the spirit of our diplomacy.

"The high ideal of the Joint Declaration is not only for the self-existence and self-protection of Greater East Asia and the liberation of the Greater East Asiatic races, but it also aims at the establishment of world peace, as its content proves. In the fifth item of the Joint Declaration, are mentioned the ideals of cultivating friendly relations with all countries of the world, of abolishing racial discrimination, of exchanging cultural intercourse, of opening natural resources of the world, thereby contributing to the progress of the world.

Raps Enemy's Greed

"These points will be found quite different to the attitudes and declarations of the United States and Britain. Even when those two countries issued their numerous declarations at their conferences, they have never reflected on the point how they have oppressed and exploited other countries and races for the object of protecting their position acquired up to now and for maintaining their own prosperity.

"When a comparison is made with their attitude, it will become clear that the moral spirit expressed in the Joint Declaration is based on justice and humanity. This great principle is not to be limited to Greater East Asia alone, but is to be extended to the entire world and entire humanity.

"The Joint Declaration was announced by the representatives of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, but I believe it is a declaration to the whole world. It not only reveals the firm determination of the 1,000,000,000 people in Greater East Asia, but it is expected to gain the support of all nations and all races of the world who are in the same position. Even those who have yielded to the United States and Britain because they lacked strength to resist their pressure, will sincerely join the spirit of the Joint Declaration, and there will come a time when they will come forward to cooperate with us in the construction of a just world."

Italian Traitors Demand Abdication Of King Emmanuel III

Domei

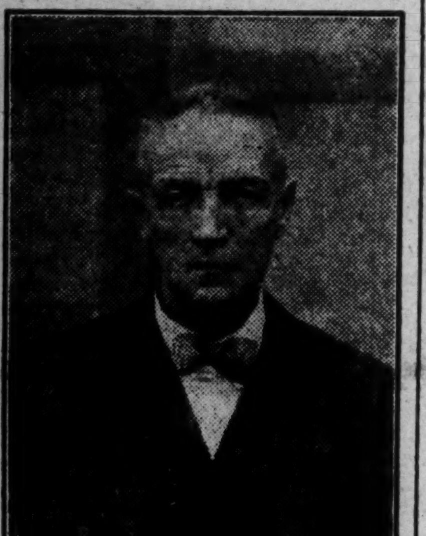
LISBON, February 1.—Representatives of the various traitor groups of Italy met on January 31 and passed the following resolutions, according to a dispatch from Bari, Southern Italy: (1.) The immediate abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III and (2) the establishment of a powerful Cabinet to meet the present situation.

PARAVICINI PASSES AT YOKOHAMA HOME

Was Chief Delegate Of International Red Cross in Japan

Dr. J. A. F. Paravicini, a national of Switzerland and a practicing physician in Yokohama, passed away at his home in Yokohama on January 29 at the age of 70. Dr. Paravicini was the Chief Delegate of the International Red Cross in Japan.

The length of his sojourn in Japan was far longer than in his own native land and he was a good linguist of the Japanese language, as Dr. Paravicini was a steadfast friend of Japan. His keen interest



Dr. J. A. F. Paravicini

caused him to appreciate the true beauty of Japan. He loved the Japanese people. His tastes were for things Japanese. At home and in the inns during his trips, Dr. Paravicini delighted in wearing Japanese clothes and he greatly enjoyed eating Japanese food. The oft repeated words on his lips were that he would die in Japan.

In his capacity as representative of the International Red Cross Society in Japan, he contributed greatly in maintaining close relations between the international organization and the Japan Red Cross. With the recognition of the competence of the Japan Red Cross by the world, at all meetings of international import held in Tokyo since the latter part of Taisho Era, Dr. Paravicini had participated in as the representative of the International Red Cross. The successful termination of the conferences owed much to his untiring efforts. At each opportunity, he earnestly strove to present the work of the Japan Red Cross in all its merits and at the same time to introduce the good points of Japan to the representatives from the other countries.

Appointed chief delegate of the International Red Cross since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he carried out all the duties of his post with deep and sympathetic understanding toward Japan. His opinions and suggestions had always been received with full satisfaction.

With the establishment of the War Prisoners' Relief Department at the Japan Red Cross, great, indeed, had been Dr. Paravicini's endeavors to look after the affairs of the war prisoners and enemy internees in territories under Japanese control as well as to conduct investigations and institute measures of relief for the Japanese internees in enemy countries. Dr. Paravicini's death is not only a great loss for the Red Cross Society but a irreparable loss of a staunch friend for Japan.

Memorial services will be held at his residence, No. 236, Gumyoji, Minami-ku, Yokohama, at 3 p.m., Saturday, on February 5.

Mrs. Gandhi Suffers Stroke

Special

LISBON, February 1.—A Bombay dispatch said that Mrs. Gandhi had another heart attack yesterday and that her condition was described by an official bulletin as very weak.

HIGH-POWERED, SLEEK AND DEADLY,

Japanese fighter planes present one of the biggest obstacles confronting the enemy in its South Pacific operations. Seen above is one of these warplanes on the runway of an undisclosed base in the South Pacific war zone.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 1

Strong Soviet attempts at breaking through at the bridgehead of Nikopol and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk were frustrated. In the course of the fighting, 81 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Northwest of Kirovograd, all enemy attacks were repelled yesterday and further high casualties were inflicted upon the enemy by renewed thrusts of our panzer formations.

Southwest of Cherkassy and southeast of Belaya Cherkov, our troops repulsed numerous Soviet attacks in counter-attacks. South of Frogrbitsche, numerous Soviets were taken prisoner, and a number of enemy tanks destroyed in the course of mopping-up operations in the territory, conquered during the previous days.

Southwest and west of Novogorod—Volynsk, the fighting is in progress with major enemy forces which in some sectors succeeded in gaining ground. South of the Pripjet, a thrust was made by German formations, penetrated deeply into the enemy lines despite stubborn resistance and an extraordinarily difficult terrain. Minor Soviet attacks between the Pripjet and the Beresina were again unsuccessful. The fighting activity in this region has lessened.

Northwest of Vitebsk and north of Nevel, the enemy, supported by tanks and battleplanes, made repeated but unsuccessful attacks. The Soviets in the heavy fighting which is being continued between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland made further progress in various sectors. Our fighting groups offered embittered resistance and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets especially in local counter-thrusts. The second battalion of the Grenadier Regiment 132, commanded by Captain Neubert, particularly distinguished itself in these fightings.

In southern Italy, the fighting as a result of fresh forces having been thrown into the battle by both sides is further increasing in violence. At Nettuno, the enemy continued his heavy attacks toward the north and northeast. All his attempts at breaking through collapsed in heavy fighting in which severe casualties were inflicted upon the enemy.

In the southern sector in the area of Minturno—Castelforte, the enemy, owing to the heavy losses suffered yesterday, confined his activities to local attacks, Monte Juga was again lost after embittered fighting, heavy enemy attacks at Cassino were again repulsed and several heights west of San Elia were retaken in counter-attacks.

Along the Adriatic coast, an enemy thrust, supported by tanks, collapsed in the concentrated defensive fire. In the early morning hours of January 31, German motor torpedo-boats, operating in the Channel area, sank two enemy supply ships totalling 5,500 gross register tons and one enemy patrol boat. The German navy and Luftwaffe, fighting the Anglo-Saxon supply shipping, sank 31 merchantmen totalling 178,000 gross register tons during the month of January. Further 51 vessels, totalling 249,000 gross register tons, were so heavily damaged that their total loss of many of these ships must be reckoned with. Moreover, 28 enemy destroyers, four submarines, two escort vessels and 10 landing vessels were sunk. Three enemy cruisers, six destroyers and 25 landing vessels were so severely damaged that a part of these ships must be considered lost.

Over the occupied western districts and the Reich territory, 806 enemy aircraft were downed within the last month. Of these, destroyed enemy aircraft, mostly some of these 665 were four-engined bombers downed in the enemy terror attacks on the Reich territory.

Swedes Invent Adjustable Ship Propeller Which Enables Vessel to Go Into Reverse

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—The technicians at a shipyard in Karlstad, Sweden, have invented a diesel-powered vessel propelled by the world's first adjustable ship propellers.

This newest invention in the field of shipbuilding freely enables the ship to move both backward and forward without any change of speed but by merely adjusting the position of the blades, the authorities claim.

The propellers measuring 4.5 meters in diameter are constructed of stainless steel and the blades can be switched without the need of removing them from the revolving axle. Furthermore, the adjustable propellers can be used in conjunction with any type of engine.

The vessel is fitted with two of these propellers which are controlled from an extended bridge and operated by compressed air generated by two six-cylinder motors capable of developing 8,800 horse power.

The ship, which weighs 7,600 tons, is capable of hitting a top speed of 17 knots, although during the tests a speed of 18.1 knots was attained.

Arabs in Morocco Angry at De Gaulle; Clash With Rebels

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Unrest is now prevailing among the Arab residents in Marrakech, French Morocco, and disturbances are breaking out in many parts of the city, according to the News Chronicle. "The Arabs in Marrakech are dissatisfied with the breaking of the political guarantee given by General Charles de Gaulle, Chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation. As a result, disturbances have developed in the Arabs' residential quarters between the Arabs and the French," the journal declared.

U.S. Soldier Vote Bill Meets Stiff Opposition

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Especially since President Roosevelt delivered a message attacking the stubborn attitude of the oppositionists in connection with the soldier's vote bill, the vicious repartees and arguments exchanged between the senators have become gravely intensified, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Fearing serious consequences if the present tiff is left to grow in intensity, several members have begun to voice compromising plans.

Representing the senators of this mind, Republican Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut on January 21 presented a compromise bill which includes certain revision to the original government bill.

Sweden Suspends Airline

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—The Swedish Aero Transport Company announced today that the regular airline between Germany and Sweden has been suspended.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER HITS AMERY REPORT

Journal Says Situation In Bengal Province Is Very Critical

Special

LISBON, February 1.—The News Chronicle, in an editorial entitled "Famine Reports" severely rapped Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery for his statement in the House of Commons that the relief measures in India have now achieved their purpose, according to a London dispatch.

The News Chronicle pointed out, with cold derision, to the fact that there were no cheers in the House of Commons over the complaisant announcement made by Amery that "the Government of India considers that abnormal mortality due to famine and to disease in the last five months of 1943 has not exceeded one million."

"A million deaths from famine and its attendant disease in five months in one corner of the British Empire is a horrible fact which must challenge alike our honor and our statesmanship," it declared.

The paper pointed out that the picture drawn of the Indian famine by Stuart Emery, special correspondent of the News Chronicle at New Delhi, early last week is more informative and realistic and more alarming than Amery's arid official statement.

In this report, it will be recalled that Emery charged that the Bengal Government is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic and social problems. He stated that the most serious element in the situation is the continued reluctance of the Government of India to interfere.

The News Chronicle concluded with a sharp rebuke at Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, with the statement that the situation in India is disappointing after hopes had been raised by the arrival of the new Viceroy, who was expected to put red tape methods to one side and reorganize conditions from top to bottom.

U.S. Army Hospitals Completed

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—In various parts of Australia, hospitals of the United States army with a total capacity of handling 27,500 sick and wounded patients have been completed, according to Melbourne reports.

U.S. Out to Grab Rich Oil Fields In Saudi Arabia

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—In connection with the furious race to grab the oil interests in western Asia between the United States and Britain, the News Chronicle wrote today that private American capitalists supported by the government are pushing negotiations to buy out the oil interests in Saudi Arabia, according to London reports. In view of the fact that in the past, the oil fields in Saudi Arabia were controlled by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, it is observed here that Britain has been forced to take a back-seat in the negotiations.

GERMANS REFUTE ANTI-AXIS RUMORS

Wilhelmstrasse Blasts False Reports That Spain Will Cut Ties With Axis

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—The authorities of the German Foreign Office, at a press interview at noon today, bluntly refuted the false rumors incessantly circulated by the Anglo-American propaganda organs that the Spanish Government would sever relations with the Axis nations.

Declaring that such groundless rumors spread by the Anglo-Americans are not new, the German authorities said that "It would be irrational for Chief of State General Francisco Franco to suddenly discard Spain's policy of stressing the nation's integrity and independence."

In conclusion, it was asserted that any attempt to intimidate Spain would end in failure.

Blasts Anti-Axis Lies

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—It is of no use to comment on "Cloak Room News," as spread by the Anglo-American news agencies, declared the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman with regard to the rumor, spread by the A.P. news agency, to the effect that Spain, in the course of this week, would break off her relations with the Axis.

The spokesman replied to various questions on the part of foreign journalists and again outlined the view of the German Foreign Office on the Spanish and Portuguese questions. He pointed out that Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal showed that the maintenance of sovereignty and integrity always would be the sublime aim of the Portuguese policy.

Referring to Spain, which at present is the center of increased British pressure, the spokesman pointed out that the enemies of Spain wanted to destroy the very foundations of the national revolution but their subversive activity would fail in the long run because Spain always had shown that her national honor was the foundation of her entire policy.

S. Celebes to Construct Numerous Reservoirs

Domei

MACASSAR, January 31.—In line with the program for bolstering farm production in Southern Celebes, a number of small reservoirs as well as ditches will be constructed in Sinkang, granary of Southern Celebes.

The project is being conducted under the supervision of the newly created Southern Celebes Foodstuffs Production Increase Center, which recently held a series of conferences in different provinces in Southern Celebes for the purpose of studying proper ways and means of increasing farm production.

The construction of new ditches and reservoirs will open the development of vast areas of arable land in Sinkang and its vicinities, thus making possible a marked advance in the foodstuffs production this year.

U.S. Loses 75 Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—United States military authorities announced today that in three days from January 28 to 30, United States bomber and fighter plane units dropped 3,900 tons of bombs in Germany and Northern Italy, and in those raids lost 54 bombers and 21 fighter planes, according to London reports.

OIL EXPORT TO SPAIN PROHIBITED BY U.S.

Spanish Gov't Orders Nation to Economize On Gasoline Consumption

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The U.S. State Department, in consultation with the British Government, has prohibited the export of oil to Spain, it was announced by the Spanish Government today, quoting a report from Washington, according to Madrid reports.

To Economize on Oil

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The Spanish Government promulgated an order to economize on the consumption of oil today, and in this connection, the Fuel Committee issued the following statement, according to Madrid reports.

"The Government has decided to restrict the consumption of oil, and the consumption of gasoline for motor cars including Government cars and for public transportation purposes is to be strictly reduced. But measures are now being considered so that the supply for commerce, industry, agriculture, electric generation and transportation will not be inconvenienced."

Soviets Rap Spain

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The Soviet Embassy in Washington in a statement issued today severely criticized Spain's "cooperation with Germany," according to Washington reports.

"The leaders of Spain are still continuing to help Germany. Spanish Volunteer Corps are still engaged in the war against the Soviet Union in the Eastern Front. Although the Spanish Government is declaring the policy of neutrality, it is, however, supplying war materials to Germany," the statement pointed out.

Relations Said Tense

Special

LISBON, February 1.—That the Anglo-Spanish relations seem to have reached a climax was the impression gathered in London in connection with the Hoare-Franco interview in Madrid and the return to Madrid of the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, according to a London dispatch.

Well-informed circles in London stated that no indications could be given as to the result of the Hoare-Franco discussions. They added, however, that the recent interview with General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, was arranged some time ago, before the decision of the United States to ban oil shipments to Spain in order to discuss all outstanding questions between Spain and Britain.

It is believed that Sir Samuel Hoare, in the course of the interview, pointed out that the strong views adopted by the British Government were based on its series of complaints and Spain's alleged non-implementation of her promises.

King Again Stresses Bitter War in Pacific

Special

LISBON, January 31.—Admiral E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, in a speech tonight again warned the American public that it would be foolish to conclude that the end of the war is near, according to a Washington dispatch.

In a speech urging greater purchases of war bonds to speed the movement of weapons to all the fighting fronts, King stressed that the United States armed forces are faced with a huge task in recovering the islands occupied by the Japanese in the early months of the war.

10,000 Yuan Donated By Free India to China

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN [illegible] February 1.—In commemoration [illegible] the visit of the famous [illegible] pilgrim, Fa Hsien, to India [illegible] than 1,700 years ago, the Provisional Government of Free India [illegible] ed its contribution of 10,000 [illegible] the National Government of [illegible]

Early Chinese history [illegible] Fa Hsien lived during the period [illegible] "three kingdoms." It was during this period that [illegible], the best known of whom was Fa Hsien, went on pilgrimages to the [illegible] sites in India to return with [illegible] sutras.

PROVINCIAL HEADS OF MANCHOU MEET

Vice-Governors Study Administrative Policy Of Government

Domei

HSINKING, February 1.—A three-day conference of provincial vice-governors was opened today at the State Council Auditorium here.

Attending the conference were Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board, and State Ministers, besides provincial vice-governors.

After the addresses were delivered by Prime Minister Chang and Mr. Takebe, the conferees proceeded to the Imperial Palace and paid homage to the National Foundation Shrine. Later, they were graciously received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

In the afternoon, the session was resumed at 1:30 with the explanation of the administrative policy by Matsuzo Genda, Vice-Director of the General Affairs Board. Then the Vice-Ministers of Military, Welfare and Foreign Affairs explained the Government's policies in their respective fields.

The first-day session closed after a detailed discussion among the provincial vice-governors. The conferees in the evening were entertained at a dinner party given by Mr. Takebe.

REICH FIGHTER PLANES ACTIVE AGAINST ENEMY

Luftwaffe Downs 806 Raiders During Jan.

Special

LISBON, February 1.—The employment of German fighter planes against the anti-Axis air attacks is beginning to assume gigantic proportions, reports Augusto Assia in a dispatch to the Spanish paper, Ya, from London.

He stated that in the course of the recent attack on Frankfort-on-Main, German fighter planes appeared in numberless formations.

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—German forces shot down 806 anti-Axis planes since January 1 to 31 in Germany and Western Europe-occupied territories, German military authorities announced today.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

paganda of a major air raid on the Japanese mainland. Roosevelt will probably declare that the island-to-island advance is preliminary to a large-scale air raid on Japan. But will events move in accordance with his scenario?

The development of a second front in West Europe is something for which the Germans are eagerly awaiting. The nearer the American approach our mainland the greater will be our advantage. As Roosevelt is finding his political position difficult, however, he will probably have to carry on according to his propaganda in spite of the heavy sacrifices involved. The result will be more American ships and youths at the bottom of the Pacific and freely-flowing American blood in the plains and mountains of western Europe.

The desperate frame of mind of Roosevelt can be seen in the question of franchise for officers and men at the front which is agitating Congress. When he saw that the bill was encountering opposition, Roosevelt sent a message to Congress going so far as to say that such an opposition was an act of treason to the State. He anticipated easy sailing in his fourth term campaign once he could obtain the votes of the officers and men at the front, but he is sorely peeved to find that millions of them are far from being well-disposed toward him. This is only natural, since these officers and men are at loss to understand why they must be sent to remote lands to fight for a cause that is so vague. It is not a rare thing in history for a nation to fall because of the personal ambition of a ruler or a ruling class. Poor American people are now facing the downfall of their nation because of the inordinate personal ambition of this single man, Roosevelt.

P.I. Officials Named

Special

MANILA, February 1.—The Malacañan announced yesterday the appointment of Justice Jose M. Hontiveros as a member of the Code Committee and Pib Joven as Assistant Auditor General.

At the same time, President Jose P. Laurel named Brigadier-General Arsenio Natividad as Chairman of the newly created Selection Board and Brigadier-General Simeon de Jesus and Lieutenant-Colonel Tomas Domacal as members of the same board.

Malaria Epidemic Sweeps Over Egypt; 6,000 Dying Monthly

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Malaria epidemic is now sweeping the northern section of Egypt and about 6,000 persons are dying monthly from the disease, according to the report of the London Telegraph correspondent at Cairo.

LIVESTOCK FARM PLANNED FOR OITA

To Be One of Largest Here; Is Set by Kyushu Imperial University

One of the largest livestock farms in Japan will be established in Oita Prefecture by the Kyushu Imperial University for the purpose of increasing the nation's livestock. The farm will be located in the Kuju Plateau, which extends over Naori-gun and Kusu-gun in Oita Prefecture. The contemplated farm will occupy a vast territory of 1,000 chobu, or 3,000,000 tsubo.

Professors Tange and Miura, both Doctors of Agriculture of the Kyushu Imperial University, conferred yesterday with the prefectural authorities with regard to concrete details of the project, and full accord has been reached.

The excellent atmospheric conditions, the good quality of grass, the abundance of pure water—all render the Kuju Plateau an ideal spot for the students of the university who will engage in experimental work, starting from the new term this year, as well as for raising of farm stock on a large scale.

The present farm project calls for the construction of an experimental laboratory, offices, dormitories, stock buildings, chicken hatcheries as well as other auxiliary structures.

An investigation body has been appointed by the university which will immediately set to work.

Java Council Convenes

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 31.—The Central Administrative Council of Java was convened for the second time at 11 a.m. yesterday at the Central Administrative Council Hall attended by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java, representatives from the Directorate-General of the Military Administartion, and many Naval officers as well as civilians.

Responding to the address by the Supreme Commander, Ir. Soekarno, President of the Council declared that the members of the Council would exert their utmost in the fulfilment of their mission, by participating in the administration.

On the occasion, a special committee was organized which is to contrive practical measures relating to the strengthening of the wartime structure in Java.

Burma National Bank Shows Good Progress

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—The National Bank of Burma, which was formally opened on January 15, for the object of handling the Burmese national treasury accounts and collecting the people's savings, has already shown a very smooth and satisfactory progress.

At the end of January, or only 15 days since its opening, the total loans made by the Bank reached 39,000,000 rupees and the total deposits 5,550,000 rupees. Though it is the national bank, it also handles general banking accounts.

When the Bank was opened, the first depositor was Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, and the second was Finance Minister U Set.

Macassar to Select Youths For Veterinary School

Special

MACASSAR, February 1.—In line with the policy to bolster livestock raising in this region, the authorities are now making preparations to send five more native youths to study at the veterinary school in Java, it was learned here today.

Those selected for study will be chosen from among the applicants possessing middle school education and under the age of 22.

It is recalled that three youths were selected by the authorities for study at the above veterinary school last year.

Vichy Drafts More Labor

Special

LISBON, February 1.—French Propaganda Minister Philippe Henriot announced that the Vichy Government had instituted labor service for all Frenchmen between the ages of 16 and 60 and all French women between the ages of 18 and 45, according t oreports received here.

SCIENCE IN GERMANY MAKES BIG STRIDES

Tremendous Technical Progress Is Made By Reich Today

Special

BERLIN, January 31.—"Without German research, this war can never come to a successful conclusion. This any person realizes when the progress of technical development and its influence on the entire life of the nations is observed," writes Professor Dr. Wolff, Chairman of the Ammunition Commission with the Reich Ministry for Armaments and Ammunition, in an editorial in the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

"Without making the fullest possible use of an economy solidly founded on technical progress, any country will remain in such a state of backwardness that it must stand back in the peaceful competition of nations, and in time of war is doomed to succumb. With the rising population, the fight for supplies comes to the fore in every respect which can only be won by continually improved methods in production.

"We, whose entire course is linked up with changes and struggles, must fight under all circumstances. If this struggle is governed by common sense and goodwill it can, in a community based on an equalization of interests as, for instance, in the National Socialist State, be carried through peacefully for all its members as in sensible collaboration various achievements and outputs can be made to supplement each other.

"The all-inclusive obligations become ever bigger and demand all the greater intellectual efforts for a permanent and favorable mutual adaptation. What today may be of excellent service of scientific research to the commonweal of a nation and to the family of nations, may tomorrow become a serious duty should warlike altercations occur, as then all and every achievement will be utilized to help destroy the enemy. It is not only courage and fighting that count but also the quality of means and methods that can be called upon.

"The course of numerous events has vividly demonstrated this as witness how admittedly courageous peoples who, however, were not sufficiently equipped with the latest arms, collapsed in the briefest possible time when attacked by splendidly armed countries.

"Such an example should induce tremendous preparations and at all times lead to an ingenious adaptation of the abilities and means of self-conscious peoples to their military preparedness. With the British nation it would correspond to for instance, what Lord Jellicoe says in his memoirs: "In times of what it may become necessary to effect certain savings in the construction of men-of-war, but it would be the height of stupidity if at such times also development should be curtailed." At the same time, however, it would be quite in keeping with the petty shopkeeper's mentality if, for instance, Britain and the United States, safe in the knowledge of the possession of plentiful oil resources, overlooked the method of hydrogenation of coal, which was discovered by Germany because it appeared too troublesome and expensive only to realize now the great stupidity which has been committed in view of the disruption of transport routes by submarines.

"On the other hand, it attests to the farsightedness of Germany whose researches has resulted in the attainment of independence from foreign supplies, and apart from the supply of synthetic liquid fuel, also made available artificial rubber, synthetic fibers, and nitrogen for the production of gun-powder, high explosives and fertilizer. True, the road to final success was tedious and expensive, but a stop was thereby put to the enemy aim of destruction through lack of raw materials.

"A collapse of the Axis Powers from lack of these material foundations or from a shortage of foodstuffs can no longer be expected.

"Alcohol, albuminous fodder, albumen and sugar are now available from wood, in the same way that in the realm of "substitutes" valuable textiles, leather-like materials, artificial sausage casings, and innumerable other products make us independent from imports and open up for us new prospects after the war is over. Ever in spheres where Germany suffered from acute shortage, as, for instance, in copper, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, mercury, etc., a through research has succeeded in overcoming the threatening bottle-necks.

"High speed steel tools, indispensible in all technical production, have been made available in raw-material saving alloys of excellent quality. As the first country in the world, the German Reich made itself independent of the use of brass for cartridges of shells. Tremendous achievements have been made in the entire sphere of ammunition production in general, with new high explosives, armor-piercing shells from substitute raw materials, elmination of copper guide rings on shells, of lead bullets, etc. The creation of new and superior weapons and missiles has been achieved without the enemy Intelligence Services' knowledge of which fact German armament plan's may well be proud since they provided the German soldiers on the front with valuable weapons that were not expected by the enemy and therefore greatly feared by him. The production of lighweight metals, a typically German top-ranking achievement, rendered possible the construction of aircraft, and also the manufacture of electrical appliances with the supply of all apparatus necessary for radio communications, etc.

"All branches of science serve the necessities of war. Thus excellent medical research and knowledge succeeded in averting epidemics and diseases even under the most trying conditions, whether in the arctic or tropical climates, at high altitudes or in submarines. In this way the national health, especially that of infants and children as well as of the youths, is safeguarded and maintained.

"The greatest enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice prevail in all branches of science in order to cope with the tremendous ever-changing tasks placed before us by the war. Incredible and rapid high altitude flying or in torrid temperatures under the African sun, weapons and ammunition refused to function. In the same way, it has happened on numerous occasions in the course of manufacture in factories that an altered situation suddenly demanded enormous changes which were smoothly effected without any appreciable delay.

Interesting People

Proud to Be a Coal Miner

For four generations, covering a span of years extending over half a century, the Emoto family has stuck faithfully to their jobs as coal miners in the Junai Coal Mines in Fukushima Prefecture, according to an article in the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The geneology of this humble family of coal miners, now performing a vital role in the nation's production front, is given as follows:

Kenji, grandfather, Died at 74 years.

Haruji, father, Died at 72 years.

Hatsu, mother, 79 years.

Tatsuo, present family head, 53 years.

Tsutomu, son, 19 years.

Kenji, the grandfather, first came to the Junai Coal Mines in 1895. He had given up his work as an odd-job carpenter in his home town in Futaba-gun, Fukushima Prefecture. A tall, stalwart man of six feet two inches, Kenji's brawny muscles stood him in good stead. In those days a miner's worth was judged not only by his physical strength but by the amount of alcohol he could stand in the nightly drinking bouts, and Kenji was equal to both.

The son, Haruji, followed his father into the pits. The Junai mines were incorporated into the Banjo Coal Mines and in the course of years depression overtook the mines. Often Haruji was tempted to leave the mountains to seek employment in more lucrative fields, but at such times his wife, Hatso, always disapproved the move. A passionate, all consuming devotion to the mountains vibrated through Hatsu's whole being. To her the rough, black lumps of coal were objects of devout worship. Did they not feed her and her family?

Tatsuo, the present head of the family, swung the pick as soon as he left the elementary school. When his father was no longer able to work, Tatsuo became the main pillar of support for the family, and has continued till now for over 30 years.

"I once had ambitions to become a businessman and to build up an enterprise by my own efforts. I may have been mistaken in harboring such youthful dreams. However, the sight of my mother daily offering prayers of thanks and gratitude to a lump of coal placed on the family altar perhaps had an unconscious influence in keeping me in the mountains. From grandfather's time we were inseparably bound to the mines," he said.

"Before the war, I dug coal merely to earn a daily living for my family, but the war has taught me of what tremendous importance the black lumps have in modern warfare. I sense a feeling of untold pride in my work.

"I might have left the mines for other work, but my aged mother who, in spite of her years, stuck doggedly and patiently to her work of coal sorting. When such thoughts flitted through my mind, I used to feel ashamed for it seemed that my mother's eyes had penetrated into my secret longings.

"In olden days, the miners used to work until they were 50 or 60 years of age, but nowadays, many take to softer jobs when they reach the age of 40 or so. I am going to stick to the pits until I die. My son, Tsutomu, is now in the pits, too, and it is my wish that he will do his bit until the very day he leaves to enter military service."

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BEGINS REGISTRATION

272 Students Enroll—Courses in Arts And Science Offered

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—Rangoon University today began the registration of 272 students, including 30 women.

The formal opening ceremony of the University is scheduled to be held shortly with Chief of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister U Hla Min and other Ministers attending.

According to the present program, the students may enroll in the arts or science courses for a four year period. On graduation, the students will be conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

The University also offers two years' post-graduate work which would earn for the student a master's degree.

In both of these departments, the University requires that the students take in the study of the Burmese language for four years.

President U Pe Maung Tin, in a brief inaugural speech said that, as far as practical, all the courses will be taught in the Burmese language. It is revealed that the University is negotiatlig for the services of competent teachers from Japan for the study of the Japanese language.

NIPPON WAR EFFORT LAUDED BY FILIPINO

Says Japan Is Fighting With Honor and Will Gain the Final Victory

Domei

MANILA, February 1.—Declaring that Japan is determined to fight until final war victory is gained, a Filipino commentator in the Taliba said, "the Japanese are fully confident of winning the war squarely on the battlefield."

He added, "the vindicative philosophy, 'an eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth' is absolutely foreign to the Japanese, as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo recently declared in the Diet that such tit-for-tat hostility shall rapidly make human beings revert to the role of wild animals. This irreproachable conviction which is upheld by the Japanese is in harmony with the teachings of Christ."

Emphasizing that Japan was fighting the war with honor, as the Filipinos themselves had witnessed during the warfare in the Philippines, the commentator said, "the Japanese are too proud to resort to revenge in the same inhuman manner as the enemy's atrocious assault on Japanese hospital ships as well as wanton indiscriminate bombings on Southern peoples.

"The Japanese Armed Forces are strictly limiting their objectives to annihilating the enemy's combat power at the battlefront, not through brutal massacre of helpless non-combatants such as women and children.

"Japan is fighting the war with honor and with honor it will achieve the final victory," the Filipino commentator concluded.

British Scribe Admits Japanese Position Solid

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, January 31.—Richard Sharp, special correspondent for the B.B.C., is reported in London dispatches to have emphasized in his broadcast today the extremely strong and solid character of the Japanese defense positions on the Arakan front.

"When our side launched an attack against the Japanese Forces after fierce artillery fire, our command had believed that our terrific gun fire had annihilated the Japanese troops, and to reconnoiter the facts, a numerically small unit was dispatched to the spot. However this unit was immediately repulsed with very great losses," he declared.

Penang Gets New Bank

Domei

PENANG, February 1.—Further strengthening the economic and financial structure of Malai, a branch office of the Southern Development Bank has been opened here, and will commence business from tomorrow. The office of the new bank will be located in the heart of the city. With the opening of this bank in Penang, a number of banks doing business in this city has been increased to seven.

Manila Nippon Club Wins Baseball Match

Domei

MANILA, January 31.—The newly organized Nippon Club made an auspicious start in the Manila Baseball League by downing the Southern Development team 9 to 1 at the Rizal Stadium before a capacity crowd including high Filipino and Japanese officials.

In other sports, the Ile Ateno Blues copped the Open Basketball Championship yesterday afternoon in a play-off by winning a close 33 to 26 game over the Mapua Institute.

Argentine Envoy Quits

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The resignation of Argentine Ambassador Enrique L. Guinazu to Spain, which was submitted immediately previous to Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, was accepted by the Argentine Government yesterday, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires. Mr. Guinazu is at present staying in Buenos Aires.

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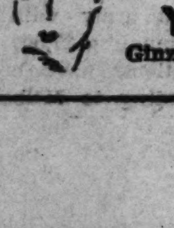

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